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LD111250 [Editorial Report]

Iran

Stand on Gulf — In remarks cited by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the Venice summit would not "dare" adopt any decision against Iran, despite President Reagan's solicitation of assistance from U.S. allies. The Majlis speaker went on to assert that the West is maintaining its "propaganda" line that Iran received missiles from the PRC even though the superpowers are aware Iran possesses the technology to manufacture missiles. The missiles to be deployed in the Strait of Hormuz are in fact domestically produced copies of missiles seized from Iraqi sites in February 1986, the speaker declared. Referring to a U.S. "threat" to attack missile sites in the Strait, he said the United States should know that the missiles are truck-mounted and have no fixed site. In an IRNA interview, the war information head backed up this assertion, saying the missiles are "quite mobile" and could be moved to a safe location "within minutes." The official dismissed U.S. talk of a preemptive strike if Iran deploys the missiles as "sheer propaganda."

Volunteer forces are ready to launch "lightning operations" against foreign warships in the Gulf, especially those of the United States, IRNA announced. Plans for "possible" operations in response to "recent acts of mischief of the global arrogance" in the Gulf were studied at a seminar by officials of the Revolution Guards mobilization unit.

UK Diplomatic Row — Four British diplomats were told on 11 June to leave Iran within 72 hours, Tehran radio announced. The Foreign Ministry named the four diplomats after the UK requested that Iran withdraw two members of its London mission within 2 weeks.

Energy Minister's Resignation — The prime minister accepted the resignation of Energy Minister Mohammad Taki Banki and named his deputy as temporary replacement, IRNA noted.

Tanker Attack

An Iraqi military source cited by INA described Iranian "allegations" that Iraq attacked a Greek tanker in the Gulf 9 June as "unfounded and untrue." Iraq did not carry out any activities whatsoever over Gulf waters on the day the tanker was hit. In an earlier IRNA report an Iranian naval source said the cause of the ship's "accident" was not yet clear, but "probably" it had been hit by an Iraqi missile.

Kuwait

An Interior Ministry source cited by *Al-Qabas* said the investigation into the 22 May explosion and fire at a gas storage tank in Al-Ahmadi indicates that the culprit was a Kuwaiti national who disappeared immediately after the incident. A body found during the widespread combing operations is believed to be that of the culprit.

Syria: Talks With Jordanians, Lebanese

Amman Visit — The first round of talks between Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his Jordanian counterpart Zayd al-Rifa'i focused on the development of bilateral relations and the current Arab situation, Damascus radio disclosed in a report from Amman. On his arrival in Jordan at the start of a 4-day visit, Al-Kasm stressed that the talks would "undoubtedly cover political issues" as "everything can be discussed among brothers," and he also linked the visit with Syria's efforts to coordinate with other Arab countries on the common objective of "the liberation of the land." The radio noted that the Syrian delegation also includes the foreign, interior, and transport ministers.

Lebanon Talks — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussed developments in Lebanon during talks in Damascus with acting Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and other Lebanese Muslim officials, Damascus radio reported. Al-Huss subsequently said his visit to Damascus was prompted by the need to discuss developments resulting from Rashid Karami's assassination, Beirut radio noted. He added that the two sides held "identical" views and expressed total commitment to the position taken by the Lebanese Islamic Grouping in its 8 June meeting. Al-Huss said he will hold further talks with Syrian leaders, notably with President Hafiz al-Asad.

In another development, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon claimed that Syrian forces in Lebanon have restricted the movement of Lebanese Army personnel from the Maronite enclave to the north.

Israel

West Bank, Gaza — The IDF has declared the area in front of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp a closed military zone and the camp itself remains under curfew, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the entire perimeter of the camp is being surrounded by a 5-meter fence. These moves follow stonethrowing by residents at Israeli vehicles. In another development, the radio noted that a military inquiry committee will look into an incident in which IDF soldiers fired at a car containing a U.S. television crew at a crossing point into the Gaza Strip. The shooting occurred when the crew tried to break through a roadblock after an argument with the soldiers. There were no casualties.

Reaction to Sinyurah — Reporting on Knesset reaction to Hanna Sinyurah's plan to contest the Jerusalem municipal elections, Jerusalem radio disclosed that a Likud MK has drafted a bill to disqualify all but Israeli citizens from running in municipal elections. Like most East Jerusalem Arabs, Sinyurah holds Jordanian citizenship, the radio noted.

IDF on Syria — In remarks cited by *Davar*, the head of IDF intelligence stated that Syria will undoubtedly receive MiG-29 aircraft from the Soviet Union in the future.

Oman

The deputy commander of the air force and two other officers were killed when a military transport aircraft crashed in Musan-

dam Governorate 10 June, the Defense Ministry announced in a statement cited by WAKH.

Sudan

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi outlined plans for the abrogation of the September 1983 laws and the adoption of alternative legislation during a speech to the Constituent Assembly reported by SUNA. The new criminal law should be based on Sudanese legal heritage and on the implementation of Islamic punishments for Muslims but not for non-Muslims, he said.

Regarding the problems facing the armed forces in combating the SPLA in the south, the prime minister stressed the "positive aspects" of the army's performance despite the "setback" of the fall of Jokau. However, he said the government is obliged to finance the armed forces through its intrinsic resources and hard currency, indicating that contacts to secure arms requirements from the United States, the USSR, and other countries have resulted in responses that were "unfavorable and less than expected." Nevertheless, the army has succeeded in containing the rebel movement in the border areas, Al-Mahdi said, and he cited evidence that the government is making progress toward convening a constitutional conference to resolve the southern problem.

DRA

A Kabul radio announcement on the 10 June PDPA Central Committee session noted that the plenum "removed Comrade Anahita Ratebzad from the membership of the PDPA Central Committee in connection with her retirement." Lieutenant General Seyyed Mohammad Golabzoy was elected a full member of the Central Committee Politburo in place of Ratebzad. A related *Xinhua* report pointed out that Ratebzad was a supporter of former DRA leader Babrak Karmal, while Golabzoy is a "close confidant" of PDPA General Secretary Najibullah.

Further Reports on Proceedings of OAPEC Meeting

Saudi Oil Minister Arrives

JN100756 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 9 June 87

[Text] Mr Hisham Nazir, Saudi Arabian minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has arrived in Damascus for the 38th meeting of the OAPEC Ministerial Council. Nazir told SANA that he was happy to be in Damascus and that he was carrying greetings from King Fahd, custodian of the two holy mosques, to President Hafiz al-Asad and the people and government of sisterly Syria. During OAPEC's Ministerial Council meeting, Nazir said, discussions will focus on subjects of interest to member states of the organization.

Al-Kasm Receives 'Ali 'Atiqah

JN100752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has received Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, secretary general of OAPEC. Present at the meeting were Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth, and Dr 'Isa Darwish, representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Executive Bureau of OAPEC. They discussed Arab cooperation in oil and energy and ways the organization may expand this cooperation. They also examined OAPEC's joint projects, its objectives, and the progress made by Syria in developing its oil resources for the advancement of the country's national economy. The prime minister was briefed on the agenda of OAPEC's Ministerial Council. Dr al-Kasm noted the importance of the subjects on the agenda. He wished the conference success in promoting Arab cooperation in oil and energy.

Al-Kasm Receives Ministers

JN101258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] At 1200 today Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received the oil ministers and heads of Arab delegations participating in the 38th OAPEC Ministerial Council. Ghazi al-Durubi, Syrian minister of oil and mineral wealth, the OAPEC secretary general, the chief of the OAPEC judiciary body, and the OAPEC assistant secretary general attended.

Al-Kasm welcomed the Arab ministers in their homeland, Damascus, and stressed the importance of the topics discussed by the OAPEC Ministerial Council. He emphasized that Syria will continue its national and pan-Arab policy in confronting the Zionist enemy and the various challenges facing the Arab nation. He also emphasized the Syrian people's readiness to shoulder the burdens imposed by the necessity of their standing fast and defending Syria and the Arab homeland.

The Arab ministers thanked the prime minister and the Syrian Government for the fraternal welcome accorded to them in steadfast and self-denying Damascus, which is confronting the Zionist enemy and its challenges with all human and material resources. They emphasized the need to strengthen the steps being taken to consolidate Arab solidarity against all challenges facing the Arab nation. Various issues of common Arab interest were also discussed during the meeting.

Conference Opens 10 Jun

JN101448 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The 32d meeting of the Ministerial Council of OAPEC opened this morning under the chairmanship of Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah.

In his opening speech, Shaykh al-Sabah said: It is a pleasure for us to meet here for the third time since our organization was established in steadfast Damascus. He indicated that the meeting's agenda includes many important issues. OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah also made a speech. He said that the meeting is being held at a decisive, historic turning point for the march of Arab cooperation in the oil industry. 'Atiqah added that this meeting is taking place more than 19 years after the establishment of this organization and the launching of its joint projects. He further stated: Regardless of the increasing number of problems in the oil industry in any country, the solutions to these problems are bound to be based on common and shared ideas. He went on to say: OAPEC's role is to explore these ideas, develop them, and place them at the disposal of member states.

The conferees later began to discuss the meeting's agenda. This includes OAPEC's program of action for the years 1987-91. It also outlines the activities of the organization's general secretariat in 1986 in joint Arab projects and technical symposia and conferences on the oil industry on both the Arab and international level. The agenda also includes issues related to achieving further coordination and cooperation in joint projects, settling the debts of some member states to the organization, and discussing preparations for the fourth Arab energy conference.

Council Meeting Ends

JN101637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] At 1400 today, the 38th meeting of the Ministerial Council of OAPEC ended. The conferees issued a press statement. It says that the OAPEC Ministerial Council decided to form a committee to implement the 5-year working program in 1988 under the chairmanship of Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, the chairman of the present session, with OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah and the members of the Executive Office as members.

The statement notes that during this meeting the council was briefed on the efforts of the secretariat general to establish a data base for energy information. The council urged the competent parties in the member states to present the required data in this field.

The statement stresses that the council was acquainted with the steps taken to prepare for the fourth Arab energy conference. The council praised the member states' interest in following up con-

ference affairs and their contribution to preparing the technical paper to be presented to the conference.

The statement says that the OAPEC Ministerial Council decided to hold its next meeting in Kuwait on 28 October 1987.

In its statement, the Ministerial Council thanked the SAR Government for its hospitality, for hosting the meeting, and for its successful preparations.

Kuwaiti Paper Reports on Egypt-Algeria Contacts
JN101413 Kuwaiti AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 8 Jun 87 pp 1, 19

[Text] Cairo — *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* — *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* has learned from informed sources that the Algerian foreign minister, who visited Cairo last weekend, conveyed an important message to President Husni Mubarak from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The sources added that the message, which was kept secret, dealt with Algeria's efforts to improve the frozen relations between Egypt and the PLO.

Al-Ra'y al-'Amm also learned that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat had asked the Algerian president to approach the Egyptian leadership in this regard. A diplomatic source in Cairo disclosed that 'Arafat sent a high-ranking envoy to Algeria to meet with the Algerian president to get Algeria to mediate between Egypt and the PLO. The Algerian foreign minister's visit to Egypt was arranged following an agreement between Egypt and Algeria on this issue.

Observers in Cairo said that the secrecy of the visit was due to reports that Egypt and Algeria were determined to resume relations or the bilateral talks which paved the way for their resumption. This prompted several countries to ask about the nature of these contacts.

Answering questions by reporters during the PNC session, an Algerian official announced that Algeria would resume relations with Egypt only through an Arab summit — a fact which caused the leaders of the two countries to keep these contacts secret.

In another development, a source at the Ministry of Economy said that there is tangible improvement in cooperation between Egypt and Algeria. Trade between the two countries grew, despite the lack of diplomatic relations.

Al-Ra'y al-'Amm also learned that part of the message dealt with these bilateral relations. However, the sources did not disclose the nature of these ties. Nor did they reveal whether they fall within efforts to promote economic cooperation or to pave the way for the resumption of relations.

Reaction to Sinyurah Election Call Reported

PLO Disowns Statement

JN1110547 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11-12 Jun 87 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni in Nicosia]

[Text] A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Wednesday that willingness expressed by Hanna Sinyurah, a Jerusalem journalist, to nominate himself as a candidate in Jerusalem municipal elections did not reflect the stand of the PLO.

"It is purely an individual idea expressing a personal viewpoint and the PLO totally rejects such proposals," said the official. The official said the PLO remained firm against "any programme or idea which contradicted its confrontation of Israel's occupation of Jerusalem and other Arab territories."

The official said moves similar to that of Mr. Sinyurah were "engaging in marginal issues that will distract attention from the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict" and paid tribute to the "steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of the Israeli occupation and attacks mounted by armed Jewish settlers" in the West Bank.

Protests and demonstrations staged by Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza on the eve of the 20th anniversary of Israel's occupation of the territories were "a reaffirmation of the Palestinian people's firm resolve and struggle to secure their rights, including the right to self-determination," the official said.

PFLP's Habash Interviewed on Algiers PNC Session

PM091113 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 5 June 87 pp 31, 34

[Interview with PFLP leader Dr George Habash by 'Isam Abazah in Damascus; date not given]

[Text] *Al-Hawadith*: There are differing views about the results of the Algiers [PNC] session: Some believe that the PLO has managed to overcome its internal ordeal and eliminatethe causes of division among its ranks. Others believe that the conference was no more than a conflict between two viewpoints. They believe that the Algiers session did not settle but actually worsened the situation in that the required final positions were produced with no problems actually being solved. What do you think?

Habash: In Algiers I adopted the no-winners-no-losers formula. By this I mean that we were at the beginning of a stage which required that every faction feel morally undefeated. As for the political resolutions adopted, they were a victory for the nationalist line. This is represented by the abrogation of the Amman agreement, closure of Camp David, rejection of Resolution 242, and the return to the PLO's nationalist program. The PLO program is the right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Al-Hawadith: Resolution 242 was rejected. However, the PLO accepted the international conference formula and participation in a political settlement. Some see this as a deviation from the national charter itself, which, as we know, was established on the basis of liberating the entire national soil.

Habash: The Palestinian revolution has become a world phenomenon. Because of this, the PLO leadership cannot afford to be negative toward all international initiatives made to solve the Palestinian problem and the Middle East crisis. We reject separate U.S. initiatives. We agree with the international conference formula proposed by the friendly Soviet Union. As for how the PLO's delegation would behave at such a conference, this would determine the extent of the PLO adherence to or deviation from the national charter. There is an interim program whose objective is to establish an independent state. If this is achieved, then we are in line with the spirit of the charter.

Al-Hawadith: Doctor, in view of present political and military facts, what would the PLO gain from participation in an international conference?

Habash: That is a good question. The PFLP analyzed the Arab and international situation and the Arab liberation movement. During all the dialogues, especially with our brothers in Fatah, we made a fundamental and central point. The point being that there is a clear indication that Israel cannot retreat from one square meter of Palestinian territory without changing the balance of power. We said to our brothers in Fatah: We do not oppose you with regard to all political initiatives you choose to respond to except U.S. initiatives. We defined the guidelines of the Palestinian action program and Arab action program proceeding from the saying that "what was taken by force can only be regained by force" and also the Vietnamese saying: "No negotiating table can make you any bigger whether on the ground or in the field."

Al-Hawadith: So your vision of the geopolitical reality was the basis of your decision to correct relations with Syria, which shares this same vision?

Habash: Do we look at Syria in a special way because of its geographical position? The answer is no. We can lead our masses in the occupied territories whether from Syria, Sofia, Larnaca, or Havana. Syria's value is not confined to its geographical position; its value lies in the fact that Syria advances the slogan of continuing the fight against Israel by achieving strategic balance. Therefore, despite the painful wounds that resulted from our differences with Syria, any revolutionary and scientific vision must take into account Syria's special position. The impossible must be done to restore the Syrian-Palestinian alliance. We would frankly say that good things were achieved in Algiers. However, theactual value of the Algiers session can only be realized by strengthening relations between Syria and the PLO. This in turn would restore the steadfastness triangle and the revival of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. It would also revive Arab solidarity. This would link the strategy of strategic balance and the strategy of the popular liberation war. Here the required change would occur in the balances of power.

Al-Hawadith: You have talked about difficulties still facing the Syrian-Palestinian relationship. You are probably referring to the psychological barrier now existing between Syria and the PLO leadership, or are there other difficulties between Syria and some Palestinian factions?

Habash: In order for us to be scientific and frank, there are two levels of differences: The first is between the PLO leadership, or to be specific between the Fatah Central Committee and Yasir 'Arafat on the one hand and Syria on the other. The other level is between Syria and other factions, including national factions. The first level resulted from the PLO's political course of action since our exit from Beirut, because it used to gamble on U.S. and isolated solutions and therefore it was obvious that there would be a difference with Syria. This is the crucial level. There is also another level, which concerns differing viewpoints between the rest of the factions and Syria, which has its own special view with regard to the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon and its own special view with regard to the PLO's role. There is also the contradiction between what is pan-Arab and what is national, and the confusion which we sometimes sense among our Syrian brothers between the PLO and its leadership. But all these differences must be solved in the context of a firm political vision and deep conviction. Both parties must feel that they are in the same trench and that a long and difficult battle is ahead of them. I believe that the Algiers resolutions have historically given Syria an opportunity which it should seize in order to restore the alliance with the Palestinian revolution as a whole.

Al-Hawadith: The alliance with Syria, as you have always explained, means adherence to pan-Arab decisionmaking, including participation in the program and movement. Independent Palestinian decisionmaking was again stressed in Algiers. How can you reconcile the two?

Habash: Palestinian independent decisionmaking is a major issue which we cannot fully cover in a press interview. It dates back to the pre-Palestinian armed struggle. At this time, all Arab regimes expressed the need for the Palestinian armed struggle to be disciplined to meet Arab requirements. This in brief meant that the Palestinian struggle could not begin. It was as if they were telling us: "Wait until the grass grows." Here the idea of Palestinian decisionmaking emerged. But when any Arab state or states says: "Our hands are in your hands in the liberation battle," the decision would then become a pan-Arab one which Arab and Palestinian forces would endorse. We can speak as often as we like about the pan-Arabism of a battle. I strongly believe this to be true. However, this should not belittle the importance of the Palestinian national movement as one of the Arab liberation movement's currents. It should also be stressed that this movement has fundamental duties in mobilizing and leading its people. Thismatter is purely Palestinian.

Al-Hawadith: The Fatah Movement and its allies have the lion's share in the PLO Executive Committee. How were you able at the Algiers session to take practical measures to ensure that decisionmaking was not monopolized and that cohesion of the factions under the PLO's banner was not affected?

Habash: I would be deceiving you and myself if I said that there are at present practical measures that would put an end to problems. What happened in Algiers was that, in view of the dangers which threatened the actual existence of the PLO, we in the PFLP decided to work within the framework of the PLO in order to look at the political and organizational problems which we might face in the future. The PNC's experience in Algiers proved the efficacy of sound political thinking. I would not say that we were able to impose our viewpoints completely or that we could control decisionmaking. We sensed the effect of sound judgment even among the ranks of the Fatah cadres. This stresses the need to promote sound logic and correct political views and anything else that would positively affect the interaction process and dialogue, as happened in Algiers.

Al-Hawadith: You had a long meeting with President al-Asad following your return from Algiers. What did he say about the PNC session and the resolutions adopted, and how would you, in light of this meeting, visualize the future of relations between Syria and the PLO?

Habash: I was greatly satisfied when I left the meeting. President al-Asad told me after long talks and detailed discussions that what happened [in Algiers] was a positive thing and would be constructive provided that complete PLO unity is achieved through the participation of all the Palestinian revolutionary factions without exception. President al-Asad stressed that the political practice of the PLO leadership will determine Syrian-PLO relations. In other words, the resolutions are patriotic and sound but it is their application which will determine their value. The PLO leadership must prove that it can truthfully adhere to the Algiers resolutions. I call upon the Syrian brothers to grasp this valuable opportunity to restore PLO unity on the basis of a pan-Arab, nationalist program.

Al-Hawadith: Syria invited the PLO leadership, especially Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], to visit Damascus after the Tripoli agreement was signed. Did you sense that such an invitation was still valid?

Habash: Both Syria and the PLO leadership must strive and persevere to eliminate the causes of the complications which keep them apart. I am certain that Yasir 'Arafat wants to return to Syria but the doors are still closed to him.

Al-Hawadith: Concerning the call for complete unity of all factions inside the PLO, does this require a particular procedural formula similar to what is being discussed regarding the convening of the next PNC session in Damascus?

Habash: We in the PFLP are seeking to convene the next PNC session in Damascus because this would mean two main things which would result in other things:

First: The mere convening of the PNC in Damascus would strengthen the Syrian-Palestinian relationship, which is our major objective. Although I am happy about the success of the Algiers session, my greatest happiness, which I hope to experience in the near future, would be to see the PNC convene in Damascus.

Second: The convening of the PNC in Damascus and the completion of unity among factions within the framework of the

PLO would remove an obstacle to holding the [Arab] summit, namely: Who would represent the PLO at such a summit?

Consequently this would result in widespread Arab solidarity, which would automatically lead to the convening of an Arab summit in Riyadh.

Al-Hawadith: Until this is achieved there remains the problem of the relationship with the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] which is considered, according to the Damascus agreement, the political and organizational leadership of Palestinian existence in Lebanon. There is fear that inter-Palestinian fighting over power might occur, which in turn could lead to the use of force in an attempt to prove their existence.

Habash: National unity in the field, which was achieved during the camps war between the resistance factions, has become a difficult target to hit. It is also impossible for inter-Palestinian fighting to take place. In all cases no Palestinian commander henceforth would dare issue orders to his fighters to commence the fighting; I hope I am not mistaken in this judgment. In fact the PNSF is not alone in Lebanon, there are other Palestinian factions and forces. This explains the importance of the popular committees which were set up in various camps and included all Palestinian factions. This also explains the formula of the eight factions which were set up during the camps war since there was cooperation between the PNSF and two other factions, namely the DFLP and the Revolutionary Council. In other words, it must be clear that to deal with the Palestinian issue in Lebanon through the PNSF alone is not enough. It cannot solve the problems for those who are seriously thinking of controlling the Palestinian situation and resolving the problem of the armed presence and its final form.

PLO Faction Calls for Release of Jailed Member

LD082359 Madrid in Spanish to Europe
1300 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The Palestinian faction led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], a dissident of the PLO, today called on the Spanish Government to release one of its members imprisoned in Spain.He is accused of carrying out an attack against the office of the Israeli airline El Al at Barajas Airport in Madrid in July 1986.

A senior representative of the aforementioned Palestinian group, [Fatah Dissident Movement] denies any participation by their member in the attack. The representative said he is ready to receive any Spanish official to negotiate over the matter.

'Arafat Visits Romania, Communique Issued

For East European media coverage of a visit to Romania by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, including the text of a joint communique,see the Romania section of the 5 June East Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Government Welcomes Venice Declaration on Gulf War
NC101336 Cairo MENA in English 1320 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, June 10 (MENA) — Egypt welcomed today the declaration of the major seven industrialised countries calling for halting the Gulf war as its continuation jeopardizes international peace and security.

Dr Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs, said the recent declaration that came to support efforts made by the UN secretary general, underlines the importance being internationally given to efforts for bringing this war to an end and to urge Iran to accept the principle of negotiations to settle the conflict.

Government To Reject Israeli, U.S. Request
PM101605 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 4 Jun 87 pp 1, 4

['Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar Report: "Cairo Considers Agreement With United States and Israel To Extradite Criminals"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned from reliable sources that the Egyptian authorities are currently studying a U.S. and Israeli request that stresses the need to conclude a security agreement with Egypt under which criminals would be extradited and expertise and security information would be exchanged among the three countries.

This request was discussed during a secret meeting last Tuesday at the U.S. Embassy, attended by U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner, Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason, and Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr.

The United States justified its request by citing its desire to protect a total of 10,000 U.S. citizens in Egypt, as well as members of the U.S. and Israeli diplomatic missions, numbering about 500 people. The Israeli diplomatic mission in Cairo has been attacked twice. The "Revolutionary Egypt" group, which is acting against U.S. and Israeli interests in the region, claimed responsibility for both incidents, one of which occurred in the Al-Ma'adi suburb and claimed the life of Albert Atrakchi, administrative attache at the Israeli Embassy, and the second of which happened last year to three officials in charge of the Israeli trade stand at the Cairo International Fair. Eti (Tal'or), secretary at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, was killed.

Al-Wafd has learned that Egypt's intention is to reject the U.S.-Israeli request. Egypt previously rejected a request by Israel for the extradition of Sulayman Khatir [an Egyptian soldier who opened fire on Israeli tourists].

AL-AHRAM Urges Deterrence Against Israeli Settlers
NC110800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* calls on Israel to confront the phenomenon of collective attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinians in occupied West Bank towns and camps.

In its editorial today, Thursday, the paper underlines the need to confront this phenomenon with all necessary decisiveness and firmness before it gets out of hand. This is particularly necessary since the world still looks on Israel as an occupying power in the West Bank, for the fate of the area has not yet been decided within the framework of the UN resolutions.

The paper adds that the appearance of armed collective gangs that attack the Palestinians' camps and towns, even to avenge the death or injury of one of their number, must not be allowed to continue. Such action implies leaving the law in the hands of those not entitled to apply it. This would lead to more chaos.

Concluding its editorial, the paper calls on the Israeli Government to put a halt to this by taking deterrent measures against all those trying to spread chaos in the belief that they are protected by the law.

President Receives Brazilian Foreign Minister
NC101035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1008 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre this morning. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Brazilian Ambassador Ivan Batalha. The Brazilian minister arrived in Cairo last night for an official visit scheduled to last several days.

Following the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that President Mubarak had received an invitation from Brazilian President Jose Sarney to visit Brazil. He added that the Brazilian minister conveyed to President Mubarak a message from President Sarney expressing a desire to strengthen relations with Egypt in all fields. The meeting, he said, also dealt with many issues of mutual interest and was cordial and warm. He noted that a new chapter will be opened with Brazil, the largest Latin American country.

Referring to his talks with his Brazilian counterpart today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that documents for the ratification of theEgyptian-Brazilian cooperation agreement will be exchanged. Regarding the agenda of the talks, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the political situation in the Middle East, the situation in Latin America, bilateral relations, and the debt issue, which is important for Third World countries, will be reviewed.

Mubarak, Zairian Minister View Electricity Link
NC101603 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the Zairian energy minister at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis this morning. Eng Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, and the Zairian ambassador in Cairo also attended the meeting.

Following the session, the Zairian minister reported that he had conveyed greetings to President Mubarak from Zairian President

Mobutu, adding that they also had reviewed the progress achieved in bilateral cooperation and the energy field.

The Zairian minister said he had discussed a plan with President Mubarak to link the Zairian and Egyptian electricity grids, as a preliminary stage to linking them with Turkey's and then with the grids of European countries. He described this as a long-term plan that depends upon Zaire's immense availability of hydroelectric power, which is 30 times greater than that available from Egypt's High Dam.

The Zairian minister said that the two countries' ministries of electricity and energy are studying the plan before submitting it to their presidents for a political decision.

Opposition Leader Condemns Recent Terrorist Acts

NC101737 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — The Egyptian opposition Socialist Liberal Party [SLP] has condemned and strongly denounced the recent terrorist acts in Cairo. These incidents are represented by the attempts to assassinate former Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha, certain U.S. diplomats, and Makram Muhammad Ahmad, editor in chief of the *Al-Musawwar* magazine.

At a news conference today, party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad announced that the party believes such operations are being engineered outside the country by strong organizations with trained agents and well-researched plans.

Minister Abu Ghazalah Pays 5-Day Visit to Turkey

For reportage on the visit by 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, to Turkey, including meetings with Turkish President Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, and National Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk, see the Turkey section of the 9 June West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Abu Ghazalah on Arab Situation, Armed Forces

NC110830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0722 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has warned of further deterioration in the Arab situation, saying that the Arab world resembles a house with a number of gas leaks; any spark could cause an explosion.

In an interview with *Al-Akhbar*, published today, Thursday, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah called on the Arab world to wake up to this danger. He said: If we Arabs act sensibly and wisely, we will save ourselves and dispel the danger. He referred in this respect to the Gulf war and its dangerous escalation, which could lead to some Arab countries' in the Gulf losing their identity at the international level. We could reach a point where the Gulf war might lead to numerous other wars, bringing the region to the brink of collapse, he asserted. He also referred to the Lebanese war, which has cost Lebanon its domestic identity.

In the interview, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stated that the Armed Forces are continuing their development process. He added: We are now conducting studies to determine the most suitable form and size of the Armed Forces, after having developed our equipment by introducing very advanced weapons, any one of which can perform the task of a number of the old weapons. He noted in this respect the work of the early warning planes, which the Armed Forces have begun using and which are doing the job of a number of land-based radar systems.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah reviewed some of the facts and lessons of the 1967 war. He explained how the Egyptian Armed Forces had learned from defeat and had exploited that knowledge in the 1973 victory. Israel, on the other hand, had focused on the causes of its success and completely ignored its weak points, leading it to a completely different outcome.

AL-WAFD Considers Recent Shooting Incidents

PM080825 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 29 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Mustafa Shardi article: "Who Is Firing These Bullets at Us?"]

[Text] Even though the organization calling itself "Revolutionary Egypt" has declared that it attempted to assassinate the U.S. diplomats, and even though the Interior Ministry identified those it believes are the two perpetrators of the assassination attempt against Hasan Abu Basha [former interior minister], a fact confirmed by fingerprints, I just cannot eliminate the strange suspicion running through my mind and I cannot close my eyes to mysterious connections that require justification and explanation in both incidents. I believe there are responsible quarters in Egypt who share the same suspicions and who are puzzled by the same connections. Although the matter for me is mere suspicion not based on concrete information or facts available to me, I do not think that this is the case with security authorities. Whether these thoughts are true or just remote possibilities, one thing is for certain, Egyptian society is looking around in extreme worry and disapproval, asking in great anger: Who is firing these bullets at us? Who would benefit from two incidents during the blessed month of Ramadan by undermining stability in a suffering country, terrorizing very tense authorities, and terrifying a crushed society whose back is on the verge of breaking because of the heavy pain and burden it shoulders?

All connections confirm that the main objective was not to injure Hasan Abu Basha or direct machineguns at a U.S. car and its occupants. The main objective is for bullets to echo in our streets and for this sound to worry every home, bring grief to thousands of detainees' houses, and a headache to the whole nation by creating serious negative aspects in its economy, production, and security. In front of me is a copy of a leaflet distributed by the "Islamic group" during the 'Id prayers yesterday morning. First of all I did not know there was a group called the "Islamic group," but when an unidentified person contacted *Al-Wafd* on the evening of the assassination attempt against Abu Basha, he mentioned such a group and claimed it was responsible for the

attempt. The leaflet before me now is a statement from this same group. In my opinion, the most important point is in paragraph four, which states that the assassination attempt against Hasan Abu Basha was conceived by a spiteful element among the nation's enemies "terrified by the fact that the nation had rallied around the callers of Islam and therefore wanted to hit all of them, burn the people and the government, and open the doors to conflict, violence, and revenge within the nation."

Another paragraph from the same statement says: "God almighty has exposed this plot, which came from beyond the borders. The nation, and especially officials, must be aware of their responsibilities. Therefore, we call upon the government to stop the unjust campaign it has launched against Muslim youths."

I asked a friend: What is the "Islamic group"?

He said: A name given to almost all Islamic groups!

We ask here: What is the meaning of the statement the Islamic group distributed yesterday stressing its innocence in the assassination attempt against Hasan Abu Basha, describing the perpetrators as spiteful enemies of the nation, as well as enemies of the Islamic groups themselves, and saying that they came from beyond the borders?

Simple logic supports the contents of this statement since it is certainly not in the interest of the Islamic groups to clash with the authorities in this manner. Indeed, it is not in their interest to clash with society as a whole and to terrify it to the point that some now believe long beards are signs of terrorism and long white robes conceal guns or daggers. This is not in the interest of the Islamic groups since they clearly realize their power increases through the masses' sympathy with them . Society cannot sympathize with groups that want to promote dialogue through bullets and the shedding of innocent blood in the streets.

I will now move on to the assassination attempt against the U.S. diplomats, which occured last Tuesday. First, we must point out that this was the first violence against Americans in Egypt. Even during the era of President 'Abd al-Nasir, when the spread of communism was at its peak and Soviet influence was in complete control, not a single U.S. employee was subjected to any attack. This is the first point.

The second point is that the "Revolutionary Egypt" organization, which was said to have claimed responsibility for the incident, was originally established for a specific objective, which it was eager to specify in all its previous statements, some of which I received. In brief, this objective is that this organization is an Egyptian revolutionary organization established specifically to resist an extremist Israeli organization!

This Zionist organization, whose name I cannot remember now, declared it would assassinate any Egyptian, inside or outside Egypt, who objected to the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

The Egyptian organization in turn declared that it would assassinate any Israeli affiliated with this terrorist organization the minute his feet touched Egypt's soil. Within this context, bullets were fired at the Israeli administrative attache in Al-Ma'adi. A second operation also took place in Al-Ma'adi. The third operation resulted in the assassination of an Israeli female employee and the injury of three others while leaving the Cairo Fair in 1986.

Since the establishment of the Revolutionary Egypt organization, the United States has adopted numerous stands which were bad, indeed extremely bad, for Arab interests and rights; it even adopted a harsh stand against Cairo itself. Despite this, there have been no attempts to attack any U.S. employee or position. So why has such an attempt taken place now when Egyptian-U.S. relations are passing through a period of relative calm or at least understanding.

Can we really believe it was the "Revolutionary Egypt" organization that fired at the U.S. diplomats? And why?

These are mere suspicions, which are perhaps not based on irrefutable evidence, but they are based on logic. They are also based on our confidence that some people around us do not wish this country to achieve any progress or stability, foremost among them Libya and Syria. This is a clear and frank fact. Indeed, Syria officially declared yesterday that those who opened fire at the U.S. diplomats in Cairo are "heroic combatants"!

These are mere suspicions, but the fact remains that we should ask ourselves: Why do we rule out the strong possibility that there are those who are firing at us all, trying to kindle a fire in this homeland?

Why do we believe evidence and phenomena and reject logic and connections, although we know evidence can easily be secured and nothing is easier than creating phenomena in the required form?

So what should we do?

Should we become confused, clash, and exchange accusations, suspicions, and doubts at a time when the enemy comes from outside specifically to kindle a fire among us?

Let us stop for a moment to consider the Al-Matariyyah incident that occured on Monday and was about to be transformed into a sweeping sectarian fire. The situation resulted from a clash between two families which sectarianism had ignited and pushed into dangerous dimensions. So what happened?

What happened was that the people immediately intervened. What happened was that society, both Muslims and Copts, immediately intervened. What happened was that the Egyptians, who live in brotherhood in this country, refused to let this spark kindle a fire.

This in itself is a great new development that deserves due attention from everyone. It is a development that says it is now society itself and not the security authorities alone that rejects such incidents and intervenes to stop and deter them when necessary.

What happened in Al-Matariyyah is an indication to Egypt as a whole, an indication that society itself will preempt security to extinguish any fire of this kind since this is a sacred national duty.

What does all this mean?

It means that we, while facing those who are firing at us, must maintain unity, firmness, and cohesion so that we can confront this danger, regardless of our difference of viewpoints, in the interest of the homeland. So if it is in the homeland's interest to rescue it from a fire, we must agree and cooperate in this regard immediately.

Once again, and within the framework of working toward containing any fire that might be kindled here or there, I call upon President Husni Mubarak to release the sons of Egypt who were detained during the recent incidents and proven to have no connection with assassination attempts or unrest.

We are now marking a blessed 'Id and days that have special meaning to all Egyptians. If only the detainees are freed to spend even the last days of 'Id with families, relatives, and loved ones, their release would be the first step toward cohesion and cooperation among us all to ensure that we can view the situation accurately and try to find out just who is firing these bullets at us.

GDR To Help Finance Electricity Ministry Projects

NC101220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — Electricity and Energy Minister Engineer Mahir Abazah said that the GDR has expressed willingness to finance a number of the Electricity Ministry's projects in the second 5-year development plan as part of the GDR's $100-million loan to Egypt.

Following his talks today with Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Eng Abazah noted that the Egyptian and German delegations had reviewed ways to strengthen bilateral technical cooperation in the production, transportation and distribution of electricity. He added that the two sides also reviewed projects undertaken in Egypt with GDR financing. [passage omitted]

Social Affairs Minister Returns From Iraq

NC111117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — Dr Amal 'Uthman, minister of social insurance and social affairs, returned to Cairo this morning after a 3-day visit to Iraq, during which she conveyed a written message from President Husni Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Military Service Law Amended — Today, at its meeting under Speaker Rif'at al-Mahjub, the People's Assembly approved a bill amending some provisions of the national military service law. The bill calls for reducing compulsory service from 2 to 1.5 years for those possessing more than an intermediate school certificate or its equivalent. For those possessing an intermediate certificate or its equivalent, compulsory service will be 2 years. During the last 6 months of their military service, the latter group will be given a monthly allowance equal to the starting wage of their peers in the state administrative department. This law will apply to current recruits in the Armed Forces. Recruits who have completed their service will be cashiered in groups by order of the defense minister in accordance with the needs of the Armed Forces. [Text] */Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jun 87 NC/*

Prime Minister Addresses Constituent Assembly

Reviews Issuance of New Laws

JN110639 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1713 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has affirmed that the [words indistinct] constitutional amendments, through the people's consensus, have determined the political option of abrogating the September laws and adopting alternative legislation to be presented to the Constituent Assembly.

In his speech before the Constituent Assembly, his excellency said the first political decision to be made on this is primarily based upon issuing a criminal law for 1987 based on Sudanese legal heritage. This will consist of implementing all punitive shari'ameasures for Muslims but not non-Muslims. Other features will be a banking law specifying (?legal) dealings on a resale basis covering gain, partnership, silent partnership, compensation for money's value, and [word indistinct] banking service. Al-Mahdi stated that these dealings will be specified by the Bank of Sudan and will not be left to private establishments or to decisions by the banks themselves.

The prime minister affirmed that monetary relations with other countries will be based on reciprocal treatment. Alms tax will finally be dissociated from taxes and will be collected from Muslims while protecting them from double taxation. Similar treatment can be accorded to desirous non-Muslims provided this process is organized and governed by the law. Results of the alms tax will be distributed according to Islamic regulations and will concentrate on social cooperation in a manner guaranteeing public control while considering regional priority.

His excellency referred to the need to liquidate remnants of the May regime by creating laws abrogating the May laws and then replacing them with laws establishing democratic organs free from individual hegemony.

He said the following laws will be presented to the [word indistinct] Constituent Assembly's first session after approval by the Council of Ministers : the trade unions draft law, the local administration law, and the national council for sports and youth care draft law.

In today's government speech following the new cabinet's formation, Al-Mahdi said positive results have been achieved in liquidating the following remnants of the May regime: an investigation into the killing of Imam al-Hadi al-Mahdi and his two companions, reviewing the cases of those unjustly dismissed from the Armed Forces and creating a comprehensive program for redress, and liquidating the military-economic establishment that invested more than 1 billion Sudanese pounds in institutions through which the defunct regime intended to harm the Armed Froces.

Comments on Rebels, Economy

JN101912 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stated that Sudan maintains close, good-neighborly relations with all of its neighbors except Ethiopia.

Addressing the Constituent Assembly's second session today, Al-Mahdi said Sudan has resumed its nonsubservient role in the international scene and is active in Arab, African, and Islamic affairs.

Al-Mahdi began his speech by pledging to defend democracy [word indistinct] it in the charter for defending democracy and the social contract adopted by the national economic conference. He also pledged his defense of the era of religious detente safeguarding freedom of religion, and the Sudanese [word indistinct] we revere as a benefit of the national constitutional conference. Al-Mahdi additionally stated his support for the national struggle that abides by the view of the majority while respecting the minority, the economic era based on planning and a mixed economy, and international commitment based on free decision-making and nonpolarization in international relations.

Regarding the question of the nation's southern region, Al-Mahdi stated that the home front in southern Sudan has united in a civilian political alliance with the Armed Forces. This has succeeded in opening the roads to the south, protecting areas of production, and containing the rebel movement — which acts as a cat's paw for foreign plotting — in the border areas.

Al-Mahdi said the country faces security problems as a result of the rebel movement, the migration to the cities, and its refugees. Other causes are the security forces' shortage of equipment and the lack of popular cooperation in combating factors that threaten security.

In his speech, Al-Mahdi stated that despite all these difficulties, Sudan's economy had achieved great growth over the past fiscal year: a rate of (?0.75) percent compared with a negative growth rate of 0.6 percent in 1984-85. He said that Sudan is self-sufficient in food production this year, has a strategic reserve exceeding its needs for 1 full year, and has begun exporting food products after having stopped this in 1982.

Al-Mahdi admitted that education, health, housing, transportation, communications, water, electricity, and other public services suffer general shortcomings and a clear deterioration. He noted that government efforts have halted deterioration in these services and that reforms have begun. Al-Mahdi said civilian services suffered great damage due to the intimidation and inducement [words indistinct].

Discussing the remnants of the defunct May regime, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said constitutional legality, (?provisions), and measures have prevented these remnants total elimination.

Al-Mahdi emphasized that the absence of a local government apparatus and the continued enforcement of the 1980 law constitute a great obstacle while rendering the government bases incongruous.

The Constituent Assembly's opening session was attended by the speaker and members of the Constituent Assembly, the nation's guests, members of the State Council, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, the presidents of [word indistinct], Zaire, and Burundi, and members of the diplomatic corps in Khartoum.

Discusses Arms Procurement

JN101858 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stated that the political leadership had pursued the most extensive international contacts to secure Sudan's arms requirements from the United States, the Soviet Union, Italy, France, Britain, Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Kuwait. He indicated that these nations' responses were unfavorable and less than expected.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stated this in the address he delivered to the Constituent Assembly's second session this morning. Al-Mahdi added that this prompted the government to attempt securing the nation's arms requirements by using its intrinsic resources and hard currency. This, he said, made the government's military spending for the years 1986-87 almost equal to the expenditures for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86. Al-Mahdi added: If friends are aiding us in order to have us fight their wars, we do not need their aid. However, Al-Mahdi stated, if they help us because we represent a peace-loving state defending itself against foreign aggression, then we welcome their help.

In his speech, Al-Mahdi emphasized that the civilian political leadership formulates the political framework for combat operations, works to provide the Armed Forces with their needs within budgetary constraints, and follows up the these forces' performance without interfering in combat strategy or tactical operations. Al-Mahdi said that on this issue, the Armed Forces' contribution to combat operations was positive. He added: The setback represented by the fall of Jokau should not make us oblivious to Armed Forces' basic positive characteristics. He continued: The homeland's sons stationed in Jokau held out heroically under all circumstances.

As for the police force, Al-Mahdi said that it, like the Armed Forces, lacks many items. He added, however, that more privileges are now being provided to policemen this year. He said that 75 percent of the police force's authorized strength is now mobilized, and that the central reserve force's capacity for mobilization also is increased. Arms and vehicles supplied to the police force additionally are now more numerous. Al-Mahdi stated: The police force is now enjoying high morale and better performance in maintaining provincial security and suppressing armed looting compared to the past.

Notes Policy Achievements

JN102011 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) — In his government statement this morning, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi noted there have been three major accomplishments concerning southern Sudan.

The prime minister said the Ministry of Peace has managed to prepare a national constitutional conference outline and to talk to the nation's political forces about forming a committee for discussing issues related to the conference, setting a date for it, and drawing up its agenda. Al-Mahdi added: The ministry has also embarked on practical preparations and information measures to prepare for the conference. He continued: We look forward to having our accomplishments transformed into decisive action conducive to a serious, peaceful settlement of national causes and issues while serving as an example for similar situations.

The prime minister said that a second accomplishment is our ability to overcome the difficulties preventing normalization in southern Sudan.

This, Al-Mahdi added, normalized southern Sudan's administration and led to the formation of joint councils for southern Sudan and for regional governments. Both of these evince respect for the regional autonomy authorities and appreciation of the new political reality. He described these measures as temporary and designed to overcome the current stage, and said they will be considered null once the constitutional conference is convened.

Al-Mahdi said the third accomplishment is the settlement of differences over the Koka Dam statement and the transitional situation in southern Sudan. This accomplishment was secured by the consensus reached on the recent memorandum of understanding. He indicated this memorandum included the essential and basic points found in the Koka Dam statement as well as points related to the internal front's unity in southern Sudan.

SPLA Claims 103 Enemy Soldiers Killed in Ambush

EA101535 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Akobo — One hundred and three enemy soldiers have been killed in an ambush by SPLA forces of Abu Shawk Battalion under direct command of Captain Moses Yukir on 1 June 1987 at (Katolok) village between Akobo and Malakal. Our correspondent says that the 57-truck enemy convoy was moving from Akobo to Malakal. Among the enemy soldiers killed were Capt (Kalil) Ali Muhammad Adam and a large number of Ismail Konis Militia who were also traveling back to Malakal from Akobo.

According to our correspondent in the area, the enemy convoy had remained pinned down at the ambush site until it was rescued 3 days later by a massive troop reinforcement from Malakal that arrived on eight trucks under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim al-(Jag). The following enemy vehicles were destroyed in the heavy and prolonged fighting: nine Magirus trucks, three lorries, two tanks, one APC [armored personnel carrier], and two Land Rovers. [passage omitted]

20 Soldiers Killed Near Uwayl

EA101541 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Twenty enemy soldiers were killed and 15 others wounded in a landmine explosion on 7 June 1987, 2 miles from Uwayl town. Our correspondent says that the landmine which exploded under a Magirus truck was planted by the SPLA forces under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot, alternate member of SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command and zonal commander for northern Bahr al-Ghazal. The 15 wounded enemy soldiers, according to our correspondent, have been rushed to Uwayl Hospital, others in serious conditions. [sentence as heard]

On the following day, 8 June 1987, another enemy truck was blown up by a landmine in the same area. [passage omitted]

Anyanya-Two Attacks SPLA's Communist Dependence

EA110914 Khartoum Anti-SPLA radio in Arabic 1410 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpts] [Passage Omitted] John Garang now seeks the assistance of communist countries, including foreign countries, headed by Ethiopia. Ethiopia the generous, Ethiopia the hungry, Ethiopia the expeller of its citizens — now they are living here with us in Sudan. We tell Ethiopia that we have more than 3 million of its citizens who cause of hardship, but we are generous to them in this generous Sudan. [passage omitted]

We have thousands of SPLA troops who have surrendered themselves to the Anyanya-Two. They are now with us and fight side by side with us. They believe they are now with their own people. They have abandoned the misguidance and wrong-doing they formerly found in the ranks of Garang's agent forces. [passage omitted]

We in Anyanya-Two have categorically rejected all material temptations offered to us by the Ethiopian Government and the rotten communist governments who want us to become mercenaries on the basis of [word indistinct], on the basis of exiling our own citizens and the plundering of our resources which they want to play with. We say that Communists shall not enter the land of the south. All the Anyanya-Two forces are ready to die for the sake of the south, so that security can shine on the south.

Brothers and sisters, and sons of the south wherever you may be: We say to all the rulers of the African countries that we in Anyanya-Two [words indistinct], we in Sudan have not invited any country in the world to interfere in our internal affairs or on the basis of assisting us. We are fully convinced that we can solve our problems in the constitutional conference and across the executive and constitutional organizations. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia is a captive of the Communists because Mengistu is eating the wealth of Africa in the name of Communism. he eats in the name of African liberation and the spreading of Communism in Africa. We tell all African countries which do not belong to Communism that there is a danger. What is in the south is a danger to all the independent African countries which are not socialist or capitalist, headed by Sudan. When Sudan falls that will be a destruction for the whole of Africa.

But we in Anyanya-Two stand with our brothers in the armed forces against the foreign aggression which constitutes danger and a real source for the spread of Communism in Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Central Africa and all the countries neighboring Sudan. This is on the basis of the claim that these are poor countries and cannot be liberated except with Communism.

But what have the communists done for their citizens? We ask Mengistu: What have you done for your citizens? Do you really believe that communism is the real solution for Africa's problems? We state categorically that you have failed in administering even of one corner of Ethiopia. It is enough that you have killed millions of the sons of the Ethiopian people. The fact is that they are found in Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, and in all countries of the world. The Ethiopians have become refugees as a result of your adopting non-African ideas and ideas imported into Africa. The African people, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and all countries are in need of agriculture, education, medicine, and stability. We do not need wars. We do not want to become slaves, 20th century slaves for some [word indistinct] countries. [passage omitted]

Brothers and sisters, sons of the south. [Word indistinct] send you greetings, and we shall meet with you every day through this broadcasting radio station. Peace.

KUWAIT

Body of Al-Ahmadi Refinery Fire Suspect Found

JN101623 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] An official source at the Ministry of Interior has stated that preliminary investigations which began after an explosion and fire occurred at one of the natural gas storage tanks in the port of Al-Ahmadi on 22 May reveal the identity of the culprit. He is Faysal Ahmad Karam Nayruz, a Kuwaiti national, who disappeared immediately after the incident.

In a statement to KUNA yesterday, this security official said that after the fire had been extinguished, criminal investigations into its cause were initiated. During the extensive combing operations carried out at the scene of the fire, the investigators found the remains of a body believed to be that of the culprit.

The Interior Ministry official said that preliminary evidence indicates that the culprit was killed while planting an explosive device. He noted that investigations are continuing to uncover all the circumstances related to this incident.

OMAN

Deputy Air Force Commander Killed in Plane Crash

JN110556 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0528 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Muscat, 10 Jun (WAKH) — It was announced here this evening that a military transport plane belonging to the Omani Air Force has crashed and that its crew has been martyred. A statement by the Omani Ministry of Defense said that the incident took place this afternoon in the Al-Khasab area of the Musandam governorate. According to the statement, three officers were killed: Staff Air Force Brigadier General Muhammad ibn Mubarak ibn Marhun al- 'Amiri, deputy commander of the Omani Air Force; Air Force Major Muhammad ibn Salim ibn Sulayman Ba'umar, and Air Force Captain Salim ibn Nasir ibn Salim al-'Abd al-Salam. The statement said that the three officers were involved in a tragic air accident in an Omani Air Force plane while carrying out their national duty.

PDRY

Unity Official Returns From Sanaa Talks

EA101310 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs, returned to Aden this evening from Sanaa. He was accompanied by Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the permanent commission in the northern part of the homeland. The two brothers will continue their meetings and discussions with regard tothe unification efforts of the leaders of the two parts of the homeland to reunite the land and people of the Yemeni homeland on a peaceful and democratic basis.

While on his visit to the northern part of the homeland, Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit delivered a message from Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, to brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. The message concerned unification relations between the two parts of the homeland.

Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi told ANA that he had a message from Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas concerned with general Yemeni matters. The message also touched on regional and Arab issues. They were received on arrival at the airport by Brothers Salim Muhammad Jibran, member of the Central Committee and minister of fishery resources, and Muhsin 'Ali Yasir, deputy minister of state for unity affairs.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Bangladesh Commerce Minister Arrives in Dubayy

JN091132 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Dubayy, 9 Jun (WAKH) — Bangladesh Commerce Minister Mohammad Abdul Munim arrived in Dubayy this morning on a visit to the UAE scheduled to last several days. During this visit, the Bangladesh minister will meet with several officials.

Sayf ibn 'Ali al-Jarwan, UAE minister of economy and trade, and the Bangladesh ambassador to the UAE received the Bangladesh minister.

In an arrival statement, the Bangladesh minister praised UAE-Bangladesh relations. He referred to the trade agreement signed between the two countries in 1984. He also mentioned the trade exchange and organized labor relations which exist between the two countries.

Visit Ends, Agreement Reached

JN100928 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 10 Jun (QNA) — Bangladesh Commerce Minister Mohammad Abdul Munim left for home today after a 1-day visit to the UAE. Responsible sources in the UAE say that the minister's talks with UAE officials in the Ministry of Economy and Trade and the Dubayy Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday resulted in a trade agreement and a trade cooperation protocol intended to increase and develop trade. [Passage omitted]

9 Jun Attack on Greek Tanker 'Ethnic' Denied

JN110658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military source denied Iranian allegations that Iraq attacked the tanker *Ethnic* and described these allegations as unfounded and completely untrue. The source, who spoke to INA this morning, claimed that Iraq carried out no operations of any kind over the Arab Gulf the day before yesterday, Tuesday [9 June], which was the day the tanker was damaged. The source said it is known that Iraqi air operations are confined to tankers sailing to and from Iran in the prohibited exclusion areas.

The source added that public opinion in the region and world public opinion know that tankers sailing to and from Kuwait and other Arab ports in the Arab Gulf have found themselves targets of provocative Iranian operations. This was confirmed on the ground and stated by the Iranians themselves. The military source explained Iraq does not need to provide evidence that attacks on the tanker *Ethnic* and other tankers sailing to and from Kuwait were carried out by Iran and no one else. In concluding his statement, the Iraqi military source said that responsibility for escalating the situation in the Arab Gulf lies solely with Iran, which insists on continuing the war and expanding its aggression to include other Arab nations.

Communique No 2,704 Details 9-10 Jun Combat

JN101649 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Communique No 2,704 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 June 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The forces of truth defending the homeland, the nation's honor and sanctities, and noble human values are lying in wait for our nation's enemies. They are inflicting new losses on the enemy beyond his previous massive losses, which were fair punishment for his evil intentions and insistence on sedition, war, and aggression. The following is a roundup of our valiant forces' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. An enemy patrol estimated at 20 soldiers attempted approaching one of our forward units' positions on the VII Army Corps front. The patrol was monitored and then attacked with mortars. All of its members were killed except for four who fled. One of our units in the same sector destroyed a number of enemy infantry positions and blew up one ammunition dump.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah attacked groups of enemy personnel and a number of their weapons emplacements and engineering works. Our units managed to inflict damage and further losses on the rogues, their equipment, and their weapons. One of our units in the same sector additionally destroyed an observation post and a shovel [preceding word in English], damaged two other shovels, and destroyed an ammunition dump.

3. Concentrated mortar and tank fire struck enemy units located in front of our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Nine infantry positions and four observation posts were destroyed and their occupants killed or wounded. The enemy also suffered other losses in vehicles and equipment.

4. Three enemy positions of various types were destroyed, an ammunition dump was detonated, and a medium machinegun was seized in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. Two infantry positions were destroyed while our fire also inflicted casualties on an enemy formation in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 June 1987

Saddam Husayn Speaks While Decorating Soldiers

JN101336 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1138 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn asserted that the Iraqi Armed Forces have destroyed the Iranian rulers' dreams of reaching Basra and instead have made them shout their heads off over their radio stations when they fire at one of the many peaks in northern Iraq.

In remarks he made while decorating a number of Iraqi soldiers for bravery in combat, the president said: Our patience will not run out, and we will wrest these peaks from the Iranian rulers one after another and take back the last grain of sand from them.

The president said Iran reached a small area thinking it was a short distance from Basra; however, the result was that all those Iranians who came were killed. The president added that after this occurred the Iranians began firing at small peaks in isolated Iraqi areas and then began shouting over their radios that they had reached such and such a peak, thinking they had scored a great victory.

His excellency said that the Iranian, Zionist, and imperialist media organs believe Iraq cannot stand firm this time since they cannot imagine Iraq being capable of confronting Iran's huge formations. Schools in Iran have been closed and work has been suspended to make these numbers of soldiers available.

Saddam Husayn said: The Iranian rulers decided to advance toward one Iraqi division since they believed one division could not remain steadfast against all Iran. So they approached the heroic 11th Division after failing in the Great Day battles against two corps. The Iranians all died within these kilometers before the Iraqi defenses. His excellency affirmed that the Iranians have met failure in many battles but that their backs were broken in recent engagements. He told the fighters: God willing, you will see how Iran collapses from within.

Saddam continued by saying: You will see how the Iranian rulers come kissing hands and calling for an end to the war after they collapse and fall on their faces. He said: Iraq will then be as happy as ever anytime the war stops. We are not arrogant and

do not possess any illegal objectives. What we want is well known; that is, that Iraq remains free and lofty. Iraq's flag must remain high in the sky. Nobody can fly his banner on our territory. We also want the Arab nation, with which we are affiliated, to remain dear.

President Saddam Husayn said that the valiant, heroic, and great Iraqi Armed Forces are a symbol of heroism, valor, and greatness not only for the lofty Iraqis, but also for the glorious Arab nation and its ancient, glorious history.

His excellency continued: There is nothing more certain in life than that we will triumph with God's help. You will all attain an honor more sublime than the one we achieved in the Great Day and Great Harvest battles, as well as the Christmas battle that comprised part of the Great Harvest battles.

His excellency touched on the requirements for achieving victory in battle, pointing out that bravery is the most important attribute. It is not a mere claim, he said, but an effective factor when used.

His excellency also referred to commanders' roles in winning battles. He said winning a battle is not achieved with only its direct components, but also when the battle is competently waged and the soldiers fight courageously.

His excellency said there are two major factors in winning a battle. The first is preparation before a battle occurs and the second is a battle's correct prosecution.

The president stressed the role of morale in deciding battles. He said: There is absolutely no need — on the level of commanders, officers, or squad commanders — to believe morale is isolated from material factors. This is because morale is a spiritual state enhancing steadfastness and capability. It cannot be isolated from the effect of material factors that play a role in creating this state.

His excellency then touched on the requirements of preparing the Army and people for fighting successfully. He noted that bravery alone is not sufficient to achieve this objective. It instead must be accompanied by an economy serving the war, a citizenry prepared to consider war an inevitable condition of defending what is important — their sanctities, homeland, and honor; a sound relationship between the political leadership and the people, and a military command that has prepared its Army for war and not parades.

His excellency said that courage among the sons of the Iraqi Armed Forces is effective because their military, political, psychological, and mental preparation is good.

Concluding his remarks, President Saddam Husayn greeted the Iraqi Armed Forces, affirming that God has chosen Iraq to defend great values that must be defended by faithful people whose determination is firm, unshakable, and entrenched.

Earlier, a number of soldiers discussed feats of heroism and glory achieved by Iraqi fighters in defending Iraq's chaste soil.

AL-THAWRAH Comments on Syrian-Iranian Alliance

JN102029 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 3 Jun 87 p 2

["A Stand" column by 'Abdallah Hayawi: "Opportunism and Charlatanism"]

[Text] With its well-known impudence, the Syrian regime has maneuvered and shouted in a way that cannot be tolerated by the Arab people. It boasted that it was attempting, with its ally and intimate friend, the Khomeynite charlatanist regime in Tehran, not to expand its Magian aggression against the Gulf area and its states. With the same impudence, the Syrian regime admitted that the fire will not expand more than a few meters on the coasts. It made these claims and continued its actions. However, that only ally [Iran] has disappointed the Syrian regime, although Damascus, through its agent policy, continued with its claims and talk about Arab solidarity.

The Magian/Zionist regime wants the fire lit and kindled by the Khomeyniite charlatanist regime to burn the Arab Gulf's western coast, as well as all its states. After realizing the strangling isolation that limited its maneuvers and aggressive plans, the Syrian regime then took advantage of the situation and renewed its talk about Arab solidarity. What that regime means by this term is its Magian solidarity with its defeated ally, the charlatanist Tehran regime. How does the Syrian regime explain Arab solidarity and how does it understand it to be?

With its well-known impudence, the Syrian regime also explains this solidarity as solidarity with the Magian enemy, its servants, agents, and allies. In order to coordinate with the enemy, to be its witness, and to prepare for its crimes and aggressions, the Syrian regime raised a slogan which it itself disproved and many years ago intentionally undermined through a scheme that in no way can be separated from the Zionist scheme.

The Syrian regime's blackmail — the continuous aggression against Kuwait and all Gulf states as well as against their ships and vital installations in the Arab Gulf — and the continuous attacks on the Gulf states no longer have any grounds. Even those who not long ago saw in this blackmail a glimmer of false hope have now discovered that these are empty and opportunistic political allegations, aimed at using blackmail once the aggressive Magian regime continued and escalated its blatant aggression.

Now the question is: Has this wicked tyrannical regime agreed with the charlatanist Tehran regime to kindle and spread the fire in the Gulf and the Gulf states, thus justifying the Syrian regime? Is this to give Syria the opportunity to mediate and employ blackmail under the pretext of working to end such aggression, in exchange for concessions that Syria believes — in its rooten thinking — the Gulf states can make? Is this also in exchange for other matters, the least of which is the false talk about Arab solidarity? The course of events and previous conspiratorial experiences affirm that this is completely possible. What Arab solidarity are they really referring to? The Syrian regime, which together with its only ally and intimate friend has learned and taught charlatanism and lies, and which followed its Zionist methods, will not hesitate to play this role.

O poor Arab solidarity, which has become a Magian solidarity in the talk and fables of the Syrian regime!! O solidarity which lost its meaning in the mouths of plotters, traitors, charlatans, and circus performers!!

The escalation of Iran's aggression in the Arab Gulf and its impudent threats against all Arabs, as well as its characterization of Kuwait as the number-two enemy after Iraq — as the charlatan Khomeyni stated — is considered an escape from a dreadful battlefront defeat. The dead Iranian soldiers and herds which were completely wiped out are evidence of this regime's defeat.

The Iranian regime believes that its new strategy will allow it to catch its breath for a while. It sought the Syrian regime's participation as a way of absorbing indignation inside Iran as well as inside Syria. The Syrian regime thus began to talk about Arab solidarity.

Political, conspiratorial opportunism cannot stand in the face of the powerful rained on those cowards by the nation's brave men and the lions of Iraq. The remainder of their miserable dreams will vanish. The misleading opportunism that the Magian servants wish to introduce to the Arab nation will not succeed.

IDF Soldiers Shoot at U.S. Car; No Injuries

TA101814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] IDF soldiers today opened fire at the car of a U.S. television crew at the Erez crossing on the outskirts of the Gaza Strip. There were no casualties. The incident took place around 1600. The car of the television crew arrived at the crossing point and began filming a convoy of waiting cars. An argument erupted between the soldiers at the crossing and the television crew members. When the latter tried to break through the roadblock, the soldiers opened fire, directing one shot into the air and two shots at the car. The bullets apparently hit the car's chassis.

Our correspondent Sheli Yehimovitz reports that the commander of the Southern Command has appointed a military inquiry committee to look into the affair.

'Arava Official Wants VOA Signing Postponed

TA110737 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jun 87 p 4

[Report by Bradley Burston]

[Text] Beersheba — Ilan Oren, head of the 'Arava regional council, yesterday urged the postponement of next week's scheduled White House signing of the U.S.-Israel agreement on the Voice of America relay station. Oren declared that under the proposed pact, the 'Arava region is being asked to pay dearly for American displeasure over the Pollard affair.

In a telegram to Communications Minister Gad Ya'aqobi, Oren charged that former ministry director-general Yoram Alster has bowed to high-level pressure during negotiations with U.S. officials, and had granted financial concessions to the direct detriment of the 'Arava.

According to Oren, under the original accord, the U.S. was to have transferred to the Government of Israel a total of $23 million, of which approximately $14m. was designated for development projects in the region. In the pact to be signed next week, however, $7 million is to be waived, and the remaining funds, to be paid over the next 25 years, are earmarked for the Treasury and not for the 'Arava, he said.

"In the wake of the Pollard affair, and with their intense desire to please the U.S., Premier Shamir and Vice Premier Peres strongly pressured the Israeli negotiating team to make these concessions," Oren continued. "But the settlements of the 'Arava are unwilling to pay the price of surrender."

He urged the government to reconsider the agreement in their meeting next Sunday.

A source in the Communications Ministry told *The Jerusalem Post* that, although postponement of a White House ceremony is "politically out of the question," ministry officials are confident that in continuing talks between the Finance Ministry, the Communications Ministry and 'Arava leaders, a satisfactory financial arrangement can be concluded shortly.

Yoram Alster, now a high official in the Bezeq Corporation, was unavailable for comment.

Kenya, Nigeria in Line for Diplomatic Ties

TA101136 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 10 Jun 87 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Shim'on Elqabetz]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the Togolese Government decided on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. At the same time, Israel is acting to establish diplomatic relations with Kenya and Nigeria. [passage omitted]

King Husayn Said Preparing for Peace Conference

TA101425 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 10 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Amman — Travelers from the Jordanian capital report that King Husayn intends to task his brother, Crown Prince Hasan, with forming a new government in preparation for participation in the international peace conference on the Middle East.

The arrivals said that the Jordanian monarch also intends to appoint Prince Hasan as overall military governor.

Ministry Clash Blocks Attendance at PRC Conference

TA110758 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jun 87 pp 1, 8

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] A personal and budgetary wrangle between the foreign and agriculture ministries, and the reported reaction by Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir, have prevented Israel's attendance at the conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) currently taking place in Beijing. Israel's failure to send a delegation to the meeting marks a major deviation from its standing policy of trying to exploit every avenue of entry into China.

According to well-placed sources in Jerusalem, when the FAO invitation arrived, Tamir proposed that the delegation of Israelis to Beijing should be composed of agricultural experts and "a political element." The sources said that Tamir submitted to the FAO his own name and that of Yitzhaq Minervi, the Foreign Ministry's assistant director-general for economic affairs. Tamir denies that he put forward his own name for the delegation.

The sources suggested that had Tamir proposed the names of lesser Foreign Ministry officials, a delegation with "a political element" could have entered China.

The FAO, after consulting with the conference's Chinese hosts, replied that the meeting was for experts and Tamir and Minervi would be unsuitable. Tamir then decided that as no Foreign Ministry officials would be participating, the ministry would not finance the sending of any Agriculture Ministry officials.

"I refused to accept (the FAO and Chinese) conditions. We told the Agriculture Ministry to do what it liked," says Tamir. The Agriculture Ministry said that it could *not* afford to finance such a delegation and that it was customary for the Foreign Ministry in such cases to foot all, or part, of the bill. Tamir was adamant and no Israelis were sent.

Tamir also denies flatly that during his three-week tour of the Far East last month, he tried to enter China and was rebuffed. "I didn't plan to go to China and didn't try, in Hong Kong or Japan, to get permission to go," says Tamir, commenting on a report that he had indeed applied for permission but was told that he could enter China only on a "tourist visa" and not meet any officials.

Tamir says of his Far Eastern tour, which took in six countries, that it helped "create a starting line for major progress" in advancing Israeli-East Asian relations, especially in the economic sphere. Foreign Ministry sources defined Tamir's "serious study" for developing such relations as "laudable," saying that no director-general had previously embarked on such an enterprise. Minervi, who accompanied Tamir on the tour, called it "successful."

Tamir says that Israel's exports to the Far East and Australia now amount to $800 million annually, "but there is potential for reaching $3 billion within a few years and launching major joint industrial projects."

However, his efforts during his tour to obtain agreement in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand for a major change of political-economic attitudes towards Israel were apparently less than successful, according to sources in Jerusalem. The only concrete agreement reached was for the visit of a delegation of Israeli industrialists to South Korea and Japan in October-November.

In each major capital, Tamir's efforts to obtain agreement for the establishment of trade commissioners or attaches were parried with promises of "we'll consider it," or "let's talk about this at a later date." Tamir, in heated arguments with his hosts in Bangkok, Tokyo and Singapore, suggested that the Asian countries were continuing to treat Israel in accordance with political-economic strategies dictated back in 1973-74 by the realities of the oil crisis. The world has changed since then, as have Israel's relations with its neighbours, Tamir argued, with apparently little success. "I didn't really expect them to adopt my views and say I was right," says Tamir.

In Seoul, the South Korean government said "it would consider" Tamir's suggestion to have an Israeli consul who would deal with "problems relating to the (1988 Seoul) Olympic games." But the South Koreans flatly denied — after the matter was leaked in Jerusalem — that "agreement in principle" had been reached with Tamir for the establishment of an Israeli trade office in Seoul. Tamir says, however, that it "is possible that Israel will employ a local (South Korean), attached to Israel's Embassy in Tokyo, to work on developing economic relations with South Korea. That is our prerogative."

In Singapore, Tamir spoke about the establishment of a Singapore embassy or at least trade attache in Tel Aviv, but Singapore Trade Minister Lee Hsien Loong, who is prime minister Lee Kuan Yew's son, rejected the idea, apparently because of the fears of Moslem pressure of threats.

Conflicting Reports on Biton Meeting With PLO

TA110532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] In Budapest, Knesset Member Charlie Biton has met with PLO officials Mahmud 'Abbas and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya. Biton's meeting comes in advance of the scheduled full-scale meeting today between the PLO and an Israeli leftist delegation.

Yasir 'Arafat's deputy, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], is to preside over the forum. Iyad said he hoped the Israeli team would support the right of Palestinians to self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian state. He also said that the PLO wants to convene a conference of Palestinian and Israeli writers.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0400 GMT on 11 June adds that "Biton has denied that a preparatory meeting has already taken place between the leftist delegation which left for Budapest and the PLO people there. He told our correspondent Razi Barqay that no direct contact has been made between the two delegations yet. According to Biton, it is only this morning that the Israeli delegation is to meet with a group of eight PLO members under the auspices of the Hungarian Peace Committee."]

Knesset Debates Sinyurah Jerusalem Election Bid

TA110456 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister [as heard] Roni Milo says if the law permits a declared PLO representative to run for the Jerusalem municipality, he must be allowed to run. However, Milo was in favor of changing the law. The deputy minister was speaking in the Knesset in reply to motions on the case of Hanna Sinyurah, the East Jerusalem newspaper editor who has announced that he is running for the municipal council. Jack Katzenell reports.

[Begin recording] Deputy Minister Roni Milo said no nation which has not taken leave of its senses can sit by with equanimity when a self-declared representative of an organization that seeks the destruction of the state runs for office. Milo said the very wide spectrum of the Israeli political opinion which welcomed Hanna Sinyurah's decision to participate in the Jerusalem municipal elections was a sign that people had lost their bearings. Milo came out in support of the bill submitted by his Likud colleague, Knesset Member [MK] Yehoshu'a Matza, to disqualify all but Israeli citizens from running in municipal elections. Sinyurah, like most East Jerusalem Arabs, is a Jordanian subject. But in the meantime, Milo said, the law permits Sinyurah to run and must be obeyed.

MK Shulamit Aloni, of the left-wing opposition Citizens Rights Movement, said: When Israel annexed East Jerusalem in 1967 and refrained from forcing Israeli citizenship on the Arab population, this was presented as a humanitarian move but was in fact a breach of international law. Hanna Sinyurah had forced Israel to face up to the anomaly of this situation, she said.

Labor MK Shevah Weiss welcomed Sinyurah's candidacy as a constructive move towards participation in the Israeli political process.

Yehoshu'a Matza's bill to disqualify noncitizens from standing for election is expected to be submitted to the Knesset next week. [end recording]

Sinyurah May Reconsider

TA111033 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Hanna Sinyurah, the editor of the East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr*, says he may give up his idea of running for the Jerusalem City council, this after the PLO, in official statements from both Baghdad and Tunis, last night strongly rejected his initiative. With Hanna Sinyurah this morning was reporter Dick Winter:

[Begin recording] [Winter] It was a cautious Hanna Sinyurah who spoke to me this morning. A known supporter of the PLO, this is how the *Al-Fajr* editor reacted to last night's PLO condemnation of his initiative:

[Sinyurah] My proposal is a very delicate, sensitive proposal that takes into consideration both emotional-psychological reactions. I believe logically the reaction that is the brunt of the attack on my proposal is: Does my contesting the municipal elections mean that I concede sovereignty over East Jerusalem? I have been saying day and night that I have not conceded sovereignty over East Jerusalem, that I have not accepted unilateral annexation of the city. What I am proposing is dual sovereignty for the two people who are living there. Actually, I am reinvigorating the Palestinian claim to sovereignty over East Jerusalem.

[Winter] But the PLO does not agree, saying in a statement last night that Sinyurah's bid to run for the city council legitimizes the occupation of East Jerusalem. Hanna Sinyurah now says he will seek the help of legal advice to determine exactly how his running will affect the issue of East Jerusalem.

[Sinyurah] I am going to consult in the next few weeks legal experts, international experts on this very issue of sovereignty, from all around the world, from countries in Europe, from countries in Eastern Europe, and from the United States, and I will heed their advice. Actually, only two things can stop my initiative: a negative consultation from those legal experts — if they tell me that I am infringing in any way over sovereignty on the issue of East Jerusalem, then I will freeze my proposal; or if the Likud succeeds in enacting a law in the Knesset disenfranchising people like me by putting a condition that only Israeli citizens can contest the elections.

[Winter] As to a personal comment on the storm of reaction both here in Israel and internationally, Hanna Sinyurah says he now feels as if he has been put under a microscope. [end recording]

AL-FAJR Opposes Proposal

TA101444 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 8 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] New York — *Al-Fajr* publisher Paul 'Ajluny has affirmed his opposition to the proposal made by colleague Hanna Sinyurah with regard to running in the Jerusalem municipal elections.

In a telephone conversation 'Ajluny held yesterday with the editor in chief, he said that the *Al-Fajr* establishment does not share colleague Sinyurah's view regarding this issue, although he has the right to express it.

Further on Reactions to Al-Duhayshah Incident

Rabin Comments in Knesset

TA101445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The defense minister has said that the settlers who attacked IDF soldiers in Al-Duhayshah are nothing but hooligans. He promised that all measures will be taken against anyone who lifts a hand against an IDF soldier or commander. Minister Rabin reiteratedhis statement of full support for the actions and remarks of 'Amram Mitzna', commander of the Central Command. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli notes that the defense minister made these remarks in the Knesset in response to 10 motions on the agenda concerning the Al- Duhayshah events.

AL-NAHAR Condemns Attacks

TA101548 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 8 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Are We To Believe Yitzhaq Rabin or Moshe Levinger?"]

[Text] Once again the settlers took the law into their own hands and attacked the inhabitants of Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, encroached upon their property, and scared their women and children. Once again, and this time under the eyes and ears of the authorities, the settlers of "Qiryat 'Arba'" behaved as though they were a government within a government.

This is not the first time that the settlers have given free rein to their religious zeal, arrogance, and scorn for the feelings of the Palestinian masses. And this is not the first time that the settlers have imposed their will on the IDF and broken the laws.

Such shameful conduct only reflects the reality of what those who call for piety feel toward the Palestinian people. And these kinds of attacks, undertaken by extremists, prove nothing other than the settlers' intentions to scare the Palestinians into vacating their land.

It is not sufficient for the commander of the Central Command and head of the Civil Administration only to be cognizant of what

the settlers did the night before last in breaking the laws and attacking property at the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. It is particularly not sufficient when one remembers that in the wake of similar attacks against Arab residents in Qalqilyah, Nabulus, Balata, Al-Jalazun, and Hebron, the Israeli defense minister had announced more than once that the Israeli Army would not allow the settlers to assault the Arab residents.

The residents of the occupied territories have tried to believe Israeli officials who have warned the settlers that they will bear responsibility for their behavior, but experience has proven that the settlers attach importance to no one.

In the wake of the repeated shameful acts by the settlers, one is apt to ask: Has the power and influence of the settlers reached such a stage that the Israeli Army cannot put an end to their attacks? Or do the settlers know that the statements by Rabin and other military commanders about their hostile acts are meant only for domestic consumption or for throwing sand into peoples' eyes?

We only wish that the Israeli defense minister and his aides would adopt the necessary and decisive measures against the settlers to convince us that our conclusions are wrong.

Morning Press on Lessons

TA110735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 11 Jun 87

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *The Jerusalem Post* says the war on terrorism must not and will not stop, as Mr Rabin vowed yesterday and as the harsh measures taken by the Army at Al-Duhayshah indicate. But similarly harsh measures must be taken against those outlaws, the terroristic antiterrorists, who consider themselves to be above the law because they are the agents of the greatest cause of them all, the cause of Greater Eretz Yisra'el.

Hamodi'a writes that one can demand that the government strictly apply the law to those who are responsible for the rioting in Al- Duhayshah on Saturday night. At the same time, however, one can also demand that the government not exaggerate the gravity of the act and not give our enemies a weapon. The fanning of tempers and the parade of denunciations, led by an Army commander, of all people, encourages those circles who take a negative view of Jewish settlers in the territories and feeds the Egyptian Government, which does not want to fall behind the Israelis.

'Al Hamishmar says punitive measures against Al-Duhayshah are useless as long as the official policy of the Israeli Government toward the Palestinians in the territories remains unchanged: devoid of initiative, planning, and wisdom. One cannot encircle all the refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip with high walls, as if they were ghettoes. If and when the technique of stonethrowing becomes more sophisticated, will we then position guards on the walls, crown them with barbed wire fences, and impose regular, daily curfews? Where is the limit? This is a suicidal course of escalation, as the paper puts it, which is leading the State of Israel to the place where South Africa finds itself today.

Gush Emunim on security

TA110459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Gush Emunim's Secretariat has ruled that responsibility for security in the territories is the government's exclusive concern. The Gush also said that neither public groups nor individuals have the right to operate in this sphere, nor to take revenge for deeds committed in the territories. Gush Emunim's decision followed a night of continuous deliberation on the security situation in Judaea and Samaria. The secretariat also demanded that the defense minister change his security policy in the territories in the light of what it called the worsening of the situation. The secretariat decided neither to condemn nor relate specifically to the Al-Duhayshah riots until all the circumstances were cleared up in court.

Intelligence Branch Chief Discusses 'Arab Threat'

TA101432 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Jun 87 pp 1,2

[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Text] Yesterday the head of the Intelligence Branch, Major General Amnon Shahaq, said that there is no current tangible Arab threat likely to lead to a war with Israel.

In a talk with members of the Arab affairs correspondents' group to mark Intelligence Corps Day, Maj Gen Shahaq noted that Israel's good strategic situation stems from the continued existence of the Israeli peace agreement with Egypt and the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, which is preventing the creation of a comprehensive Arab threat against Israel. At the same time, the Intelligence Corps head said that this situation could alter rapidly depending on changes in the Arab world.

As an example, the Intelligence Corps head indicated the current negotiation process between Syria and Iraq. It is true that practical results have not yet been produced, but the very fact of its existence constitutes an innovation in the area. Nor does he dismiss the possibility that in the coming year there will be a rapprochement between Syria and the PLO headed by 'Arafat.

Maj Gen Shahaq pointed out that Syria is still in an isolated position in the Western world as it is the only Arab country bearing the burden of the armed struggle against Israel. He commented that,despite the austerity measures recently taken in the Syrian Army, not one unit of that force has been canceled. These austerity measures seek to lessen the cost of maintenance in the Syrian Army, as part of the regime's comprehensive struggle to cope with the economic crisis.

This crisis has slowed the buildup of the Syrian Army's strength and has led to delays in realizing the long-range Syrian objective; namely, arriving at a general strategic balance with Israel. At the same time, Maj Gen Shahaq pointed out that there is no doubt the Syrians will in the future receive modern weapons from

the Soviet Union, including the improved MIG-29 fighter planes. He said agreement on this had apparently been signed on President al-Asad's last visit to the Soviet Union.

The Intelligence Corps head believes that the support Al-Asad has given to the current Jordanian political initiative stems from such tactical reasons as improving the image of the Syrian regime in the West. It does not originate from a change in the Syrian president's warlike approach to Israel, or his desire to initiate a political process that would lead to the imposition of a settlement on Israel from an Arab position of strength.

The major general noted that there had not been an increase over the past year in PLO acts of terrorism against Israel. However, he commented that Israel as a whole, and the intelligence branches in particular, would continue to invest great resources in fighting the terrorist organizations this year.

He said the PLO is feeling stronger in Lebanon after its success in containing the Shi'ites' attack against the refugee camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. This achievement had facilitated the terrorists' return to that country, despite the difficulties imposed on them by the Syrians.

According to the head of the Intelligence Branch, several thousand terrorists with the ability to perpetrate terrorist activity against Israel from the Lebanese border are deployed in Sidon. The fact that there was no increase last year in the number of acts of terrorism from this sector and from inside Israeli territory originates in operative difficulties and not in a lack of PLO motivation to attack Israel, he added.

Views Military Developments

TA101430 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Jun 87 pp 1,2

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] Major General Amnon Shahaq, the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, has stated that Israeli Arab terrorist activity against Jewish targets has increased recently.

In a conversation with military correspondents to mark Intelligence Corps Day this week, Maj Gen Shahaq was indeed cautious about terming this a "phenomenon" or a "process," but he added that it could not be ignored. "It is very important to search for the reasons and try to understand them," Shahaq said. In his opinion, a further polarization is likely to take place in the Palestinian terrorists' activity against Israel in view of the strengthening of the PLO at the recent PNC meeting in Algiers and the fact that Habash and Hawatimah have rejoined the organization.

In this context, the head of the Intelligence Branch also does not dismiss the possibility of a rapprochement between Syrian ruler Al-Asad and PLO leader 'Arafat. "It is too early to dismiss the idea of such a rapprochement," he said. He added that among the possible driving forces for such a development would be Soviet pressure on both sides and 'Arafat's entrenchment in the Palestinian Council at the expense of a decline in the pro-Syrian camp. Referring to the transfer of weapons for terrorists from Jordan to the territories via the bridges, Shahaq explained that Jordan is not involved in this activity, nor does it give it approval or encouragement.

When asked to comment on the chance for pan-Arab understanding on an international peace conference, Shahaq expressed the belief that it would be difficult for the Arab countries to formulate a united front on the substantive issues on the agenda, such as Palestinian representation. At the same time, he does not dismiss the fact that these processes have an inherent force driving them forward. The Intelligence Branch head's briefing on the military positions of the immediate confrontation countries gives a picture of renewal in the armies of Egypt — which Maj Gen Shahaq includes in the circle of enmity — Jordan, and Syria, despite economic difficulties in both Syria and Egypt. Relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union are advancing to a certain extent and include exchanges of delegations, the rescheduling of debts, and the supply of equipment and expertise. No substantial change has occurred in Syria in the scale of the forces [words omitted in text as published] to mark the economic situation. Among other things, Syria is demobilizing soldiers at the end of their service in the standing Army so as not to have to pay their salaries. But Syria's economic difficulties did not block the decision to introduce more military forces into Lebanon "for reasons best known to its leaders," Maj Gen Shahaq said. The Syrian presence in Lebanon, in greater Beirut and the Al-Shuf valley, despite the continual loss of Syrian soldiers' lives in attacks against them in Lebanon, has altered the intersect balance of power, according to the Intelligence Branch chief. Rregarding the attitude toward the Hizballah organization, however, it appears that under Iranian pressure, an understanding is being created between the Syrians in Lebanon and members of that organization. This understanding, in Maj Gen Shahaq's view, is creating a situation in which there are no obstacles to increasing Hizballah activity against the security zone. The Amal organization, in his opinion, is also continuing to work in the security zone, and the Palestinians will increase their attempts even more if they come nearer to the zone after the defeat in Sidon.

Referring to the Intelligence Branch's current ability, Maj Gen Shahaq explained unequivocally that the IDF and the entire intelligence corps have a good deterrent capability. "The Intelligence Branch has a deterrent ability and a good collecting ability to fulfill its missions. This capability can be further improved through additional measures," the Intelligence Branch head added, stressing the need to recruit more good people into the branch, shorten their training periods, and send them more rapidly on their missions.

AL-SHA'B Warns of New 'Explosion' in Region

TA051810 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Required: Quick Action"]

[Text] There is a danger of a new explosion occurring in the region, particularly after the third shock witnessed by Lebanon in the assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. This comes in the wake of the first shock when he announced his resignation, and the second one represented by the Lebanese

Chamber of Deputies decision to abrogate the Cairo Agreement. No one can predict what tragedies these setbacks will inflict on Lebanon and the entire Arab region.

It is certain that the situation requires quick action to stop the negative effects and prevent an expected Israeli invasion of south Lebanon (according to reports by observers who referred to intensive Israeli movements inside south Lebanese territory). This required action, on both an Arab and international level, includes several fronts:

First, exerting extensive efforts in the Lebanese arena to prevent a tragic explosion, particularly since the Lebanese scene is totally prepared for a new round of bloody and bitter conflict planned by the foes of Lebanon, its unity and its Arabism.

Second, putting a prompt end to any Israeli effort to exploit the situation, and exerting international pressures to prevent Israel from infiltrating again into Lebanese territory.

Third, "which is the main clause in the required action," preparing a suitable platform that would speed up an invitation for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East, that will prevent dramatic events from taking place, as well as the outbreak of a war, the objective circumstances of which are in place.

Hence, the call made by the Palestinian figures who met with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond at the French consulate in Jerusalem, stressing the need to convene an international peace conference with the participation of the five great powers and the parties concerned, including the PLO.

The positive French response to this call is a main ingredient of this required action, as is the position of the Soviet Union and China which support the convocation of the "international" conference, along with the majority of the world.

It is not possible for any other action, such as in the U.S.-Israeli concept, to prevent a new explosion in the Middle East. But should such action be taken, it will contribute to pushing the region again toward military battles that will benefit none of the region's nations.

Former Village Residents Hear Resettling Plan

TA081828 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1400 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Minister Arens' plan to restore the uprooted residents of Iqrit and Bar'am to their lands was presented to them today. Our correspondent Shlomi Stein has the details:

[Begin recording] The committee of the uprooted residents of Iqrit and Bar'am arrived today in Jerusalem to hear from Minister Moshe Arens the precise details of his plan to restore them to their villages. The plan has three principles: A. Two new villages will be set up on the territory of the old villages evacuated in 1948. A special interministerial committee, which will be set up for this purpose, will decide on the exact location. B. The uprooted residents will receive compensation for the lands being cultivated today by kibbutzim and moshavim and which will not be returned to them. C. The Iqrit and Bar'am residents will encourage their youths to enlist in IDF service.

The residents sounded quite pleased with the proposal and compared Minister Arens to the Biblical Moses, who brought salvation to the sons of Israel. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Rabin Leaves for Paris Air Show, Meetings

TA110720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin left for Paris this morning to open Israel's pavilion at the Air Show there. At the airport he was seen off by Chief of Staff Dan Shomron. During his stay in Paris, Minister Rabin will meet with French President Mitterrand and other government officials.

Reportage on Visit by Syrian Prime Minister

Arrives, Makes Statement

JN101600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Amman — Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm arrived in Amman this afternoon heading an official delegation made up of Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and Transport Minister Yusuf al-Ahmad on an official visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit, Al-Kasm will hold talks with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and a number of senior Jordanian officials. Dr al-Kasm was accorded an official reception at the airport. He was received there by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the deputy prime minister, the ministers, the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Amman, the chief of staff, the Amman mayor, the Central Bank governor, the director of public security, the Amman governor, the Amman police chief, and a number of other officials. He was also received by the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus and the Syrian ambassador and Syrian Embassy staff in Amman. Dr al-Kasm was greeted by a group of the honor guard, and the Syrian and the Jordanian national anthems were played. After the two prime ministers inspected the honor guard, Dr al-Kasm shook hands with senior Jordanian officials, and then Al-Rifa'i and Al-Kasm headed for the Amman guest palace.

Upon arrival, Dr al-Kasm said that since the Corrective Movement led by President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria has been planning for comprehensive Arab solidarity as a step toward Arab unity. He added that this has always been Syrian policy — to achieve a comprehensive Arab solidarity in the face of the Arab nation's enemies by confronting Zionism and imperialism. Al-Kasm stated: Syria has worked and will continue to try to achieve the common goal; namely, the liberation of the land and the people. He added: We in Syria are pleased to meet with our brothers in Jordan to work together toward our common goal, the liberation of the land and the people. We will discuss any issue of mutual interest and any subject that will promote our cooperation in the various areas.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the ministers welcomed Dr al-Kasm and the Syrian ministers to their second country, Jordan. He said: We are looking forward to our talks which will cover all aspects of cooperation between our two countries. We will also discuss all issues that will benefit the Arab nation in all the Arab countries. He added: We have identical views and dreams, and we will continue on the path charted by His Majesty King Husayn and his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. We also hope that we can promote our relations to the level that reflects the nature of the relations between our two countries.

Meets With Al-Rifa'i

JN101928 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the Prime Ministry this evening. During the meeting, they discussed existing fraternal relations and promoting these relations to the level outlined by His Majesty King Husayn and his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic.

They also reviewed the current situation in the Arab world and the topics that will benefit the Arab nation and help realize its objectives of solidarity and unity.

Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Interior Minister Raja'i al- Dajani. On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by Syrian Interior Minister Muhamad Ghabbash, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and Transport Minister Yusuf Ahmad. [passage omitted]

Government To Contact PLO on Joint Delegation

JN110618 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 9 Jun 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] London — Arab diplomatic sources in London have stated to *Al-Ittihad* that Jordan will inform the PLO soon of its opinion on the formation of a joint delegation to an international conference in light of recent Palestinian moves. These actions include Hanna Sinyurah's stand on the Jerusalem municipality elections, the Budapest meeting between Israeli and Palestinian delegations, and Tindemans' reference to his contacts with Qaddumi. He conveyed the results of this meeting to Israel.

The diplomatic sources said that if the PLO rejects Jordan's proposal, then Jordan will form a delegation including Palestinian figures representing the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Army Chief Leaves on Official Visit to UK

JN101723 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Amman — Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, left Amman for London this afternoon on an official visit to the United Kingdom expected to last several days. He was seen off at the Amman military airport by Staff General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff.

Al-Masri On Arab Committee's Gulf War Efforts

JN091144 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jun 87 pp 1, 24

[By Kassab Samawi]

[Text] Amman, PETRA — Foreign Affairs Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that the seven-member Arab committee formed to help end the Iraq-Iran war will resume its intensive activities on the international level in the near future. To this end, the committee is supposed to meet with officials from UN Security Council member states, especially the permanent member states.

In an interview with a PETRA-JNA correspondent, the minister added that the committee will hold a plenary meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 12 June. He is expected to be a key figure in any forthcoming moves. Hence, his

efforts in this endeavor should be supported. He indicated that the committee will hold intensive consultations in New York with representatives of UN Security Council member-states.

Al-Masri expressed his belief that these moves by the committee will bring the views of the UN Security Council member-states closer. This would contribute to adopting an effective resolution on ending the war in the near future. He explained the importance of the issuance of this resolution. Al-Masri stated that the UN Security Council member-states are those most directly affected by the dangers posed to the freedom of navigation in the Arab Gulf. This is because they are the primary importers of Arab oil. Al-Masri added: We will focus our efforts on the UN Security Council's five permanent member-states. In addition, all of the major industrial nations currently meeting in Venice, with the exception of Canada, are members of the current session of the Security Council.

Intense consulations are currently underway at the United Nations among the UN Security Council member-states, especially the five permanent member states, to reach an agreement on a formula for a draft resolution to be adopted by the Security Council to end the Iraq-Iran war. The seven-member Arab committee will urge the council's member-states to shoulder their responsibilities in contributing to end this war. The Security Council is expected to issue a resolution calling for an end to hostilities between the two warring nations and for the withdrawal of their forces to international borders. The resolution is also expected to emphasize the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the two states. The resolution would also call for the beginning of bilateral negotiations and for the exchange of prisoners of war. The international resolution is also expected to ask a special commission to determine the party which began the war and another commission to establish a fund for the reconstruction of what has been damaged by the war.

YAR To Receive Communications Expertise

JN110654 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Eng Ahmad al-Ansi, YAR minister of communications and transportation, and his accompanying delegation today left Amman following a 4-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit the minister met with His Majesty King Hussayn and senior officials.

The minister also held talks with Minister of Transportation Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni, senior ministry officials, and telecommunications officials. The talks resulted in reaching agreement on developing communications and mail services between the two fraternal countries. The YAR will receive Jordanian expertise in communications. The two countries positions and views in international conferences on communications have been unified. They also agreed to exchange express mail services.

Upon departure he was seen off by Minister of Transportation Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni, the Transportation Ministry under secretary, the director general of the Telecommunications Corporation, and the YAR ambassador in Amman.

Al-Huss, Al-Husayni Return From Damascus

NC101953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss returned to Beirut this evening following a visit to Damascus during which they held two rounds of talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The first meeting lasted from 1300 to 1530 today, and the second from 1730 to 1830. Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Al-Zu'bi also attended the meetings.

The conferees reviewed developments and the state of affairs following the assassination of martyred Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Between the two meetings, acting Prime Minister al-Huss met with Speaker al-Zu'bi and later had lunch with him at Al-Rawdah Palace.

Following his return to Beirut, acting Prime Minister al-Huss answered a question on the reasons for his visit to Damascus, saying: The visit to Damascus was dictated by the need to discuss with the Syrian leaders the new developments in Lebanon as a result of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's martyrdom. He added: We have assessed the serious stage through which Lebanon is passing and ways to confront the current challenges in a manner befitting an incident of this magnitude, with all its implications and the effects it might have upon Lebanon's destiny and the national cause. Needless to say, our views were identical and we are, of course, totally committed to the position expressed by the Islamic Grouping's recent expanded meeting. This position is the premise upon which we will commence any undertaking at this time.

Answering another question, acting Prime Minister al-Huss announced that a meeting between the expanded Islamic Grouping and the Syrian leadership is expected soon in Damascus.

He also noted that he expects to hold further meetings with senior Syrian officials, and notably with President Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Huss Meets With Soviet, French Envoys

NC111052 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] After a meeting with [acting] Prime Minister al-Huss, Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Soslikov stated that their talks dealt with domestic and international issues and centered on the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. He said: The Soviet Embassy in Lebanon believes the situation is somewhat perilous, but we must be optimistic.

Responding to a question, Soslikov said he preferred to wait before commenting on the progress of the investigation into Karami's assassination, affirming that the Soviet Union's firm policy toward Lebanon will not change. Al-Huss later received Paul Blanc, French ambassador to Lebanon.

'First Stage' of Military Investigation Ends

NC111336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] The first stage of the military investigation into the assassination of martyred Prime Minister Rashid Karami was completed at 1430 today. In a statement, judicial investigator Judge Munif 'Uwaydat said the inquiry will continue without interruption, disclosing that he has received all the military investigation reports, apart from a report by the military committee. Judge 'Uwaydat requested that he be given the opportunity to complete the investigation, if there is still confidence in the country's judiciary.

Army Denies Reports of Commander's Resignation

NC110924 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Army's Guidance Directorate on 11 June 1987]

[Text] The media have for some time been carrying news reports and rumors about the military establishment, aimed at demoralizing this establishment and weakening its unity. These reports, among other things, state that the Army commander has tendered his resignation to his excellency the president of the Republic. The Army Command emphasizes that such reports and rumors are fabricated and baseless. The Army Command requests all media ascertain the authenticity of reports and be guided by a sense of responsibility, particularly during these these difficult times.

Amal's Birri Justifies Attitudes, Allegiances

PM101501 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jun 87 p 16

[Interview with Nabih Birri, leader of Amal Movement, by unidentified IRNA Beirut correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Regarding Imam Khomeyni's announcement on Jerusalem Day, what, in your opinion, is its role in the Muslim's struggles in southern Lebanon?

[Birri] Apart from all that has been said about International Jerusalem Day and the importance of the announcement by Imam Khomeyni — God preserve him — in his wisdom, he chose the last Friday of Ramadan as Jerusalem Day. This was because of the holiness of the day. He wanted to point out Jerusalem's importance among Muslims, especially since Jerusalem is a special place for all religions. One can conclude from the Imam's announcement that the occupation of Jerusalem is an aggression not only against Muslims but also against all the other major religions.

On the one hand, the designation of Jerusalem Day on the Friday before 'Id al-Fitr, means the Imam wants to tell Muslims that the real feast comes with the liberation of Muslim lands. Therefore unity and belief in the liberation of Islamic lands is the

best way to reach this holy goal. So it is up to us not to follow the path that caused us to lose Jerusalem in the first place.

[Correspondent] How do you view the brave resistance of the Muslims in southern Lebanon against the Zionist regime and the silence and compromising attitudes of the other Arab regimes?

[Birri] One must admit that in our time there has been no resistance to Israel other than that in southern Lebanon. Since this movement is the only force fighting against Israel, one cannot call it the best resistance. Before 1982, we used to hear a lot of propaganda with regard to struggle against Israel, but with the invasion of Lebanon by Israel, the real struggle started with brave operations.

When we talk about resisting Israel, we must separate the periods before and after the Israeli invasion. Because, before 1983, firing rockets into occupied Palestine was considered as struggle. But since then, the courageous operations of the people of southern Lebanon have written about new equations in the history of resistance.

Unfortunately the resistance of the people in southern Lebanon was not greatly welcomed by many countries, especially some Arab nations. This is why many Arab countries boycotted south Lebanese fruit and other produce. The first to impose the boycott was the Lebanese regime, and because of this there were some crises in the Lebanese Cabinet. I debated some of the demands on the south's people, and that is why I did not accept a ministerial post — until a ministry was created to handle the south's affairs.

At this time it is necessary to stress the importance of avoiding internal clashes, because we follow the Islamic revolution led by Imam Khomeyni as our example. During the time of the overthrow of the shah's heretical regime, the Imam prevented all kinds of internal and interparty feuding. We are now facing Israel, which is just as dangerous as the shah of Iran. The United States, which used to support the shah, is now Israel's biggest supporter.

[Correspondent] Has the name "Ministry of Resistance" been accepted formally by the Lebanese Cabinet?

[Birri] I suggested that name at a time when Israel was occupying the whole of southern Lebanon, and I myself changed the name of the Ministry of the South to the Ministry of Resistance.

[Correspondent] Imam Musa Sadr founded the Amal Movement based on religious beliefs and Islamic principles. But now, since the Imam Musa Sadr's disappearance, this organization has become nonreligious. Some people say the Amal Movement has deviated from its original path. What is your view, as the highest ranking official in that organization)

[Birri] The Amal Movement, founded by Imam Musa Sadr, has a clear charter. This is a movement for the religious, the dedicated, and the righteous. Its basis is the holy Koran. Within this framework, it is a national Lebanese and Arab movement which follows an Islamic ideology.

This has been said by many people whose main purpose is to prevent any type of coordination or cohesion between the Amal Movement and the Islamic Republic of Iran. There are still such people here and in Tehran. We know that the powerful faction in favor of 'Arafat and also Libyan supporters are involved.

I must also add that reports have been sent to Iran concerning alleged Amal actions, but later it was discovered that neither Amal nor Nabih Birri had committed those acts.

[Correspondent] There was a report to the effect that Nabih Birri wanted to disrupt the Jerusalem Day ceremonies in Lebanon.

[Birri] The Amal Movement was first to give a positive response to Imam Khomeyni's message, but the trends that follow 'Arafat and Libya are trying to sully Amal's reputation. I must also honestly admit that there are those in Lebanon who are trying to create divisions within Amal, and that is why they make an effort to pass on incorrect information to our brothers in Iran.

Of course, we admit we have made a mistake because our propaganda has been weak, but we have always wanted and we still want Amal to have offices in Tehran so we can inform our brothers in Iran of the truth. I have asked for an explanation and, if I do not get a satisfactory answer, I shall write a letter to Imam Khomeyni detailing the facts so he can issue an order in this regard.

The entire Amal resistance is one of dedicated men, and we have no movement within this in the name of a dedicated women's resistance. As I said, there are those who pay some people to show that Amal and the women's resistance are separate, and this is what they are trying to put across. [paragraph as published]

[Correspondent] What are your relations with the Hizballah?

[Birri] In 1982, when Israel was occupying southern Lebanon and Beirut, a faction was created within Amal which formed the basis of the Hizballah. This faction was created in the Al-Biqa' valley, which was not under Israeli control. I must openly say the real fighters against Israel were the children of Imam Khomeyni and Imam Musa Sadr, that is Amal. Once the path was cleared for opposition, others came on the scene. But this path was cleared by Amal and Nabih Birri's resistance against Israel, the Kata'ib, and the Phalangist forces.

In addition to this, there are fighters within the Hizballah, just as there are fighters outside the Hizballah and outside Amal. There are even nationalists who are fighting. The question of Amal's failure to fight Israel can be answered by citing the number of our martyrs compared with the number of their martyrs. You cannot compare real fighting with firing rockets from liberated areas into occupied territory, because if that method had been successful Yasir 'Arafat would have beaten Israel in 1970.

With regard to the security plan, I must add that we want the unconditional withdrawal of Israelis from all of Lebanon. We will never recognize its illegal presence. But there are those who want to take southern Lebanon away from Amal. Can the Hizballah, which is fighting against Israel, show one example

when Amal has prevented this struggle against Israel? We have dozens of examples where Amal has helped them and supported them in their operations against Israel.

[Correspondent] Recently Amal created a semiofficial force called the "comrades' army." What is the difference between these forces and the Amal militia?

[Birri] The Lebanese Army has recruited new volunteers for all its brigades, but it has not given the 6th Brigade permission to recruit new staff. The reason for this is that the 6th Brigade is very nationalistic. It cooperated with popular forces in driving out the U.S. Marines and the multinational force. It also had a hand in the defeat of the disgraceful 17 May agreement. So, with regard to the Lebanese regime's hostility to the Army's 6th brigade, we were forced to place some Amal men with them at Amal's expense. They are under the command of the 6th Brigade.

I will not accept any agreement in the future unless it incorporates the "comrades' army" into the formal Lebanese Army. I must add that many of the 6th Brigade officers took part in training this Amal force.

[Correspondent] Do you see any hope of a solution to Lebanon's political crisis?

[Birri] As far as politics go, there is no hope of a solution in the near future. But since the arrival of Syrian troops in Beirut security has been established.

In other words, the political situation is connected with obstacles created by the United States and Israel. There is no possible political solution within the framework of Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon. The liberation of southern Lebanon is the key to solving the crisis.

[Correspondent] What is the future of Lebanon's government?

We say that the present government should stay in power until the end of the current presidential term. If the regime accepts this government's resignation, it will not be able to form another one. there is a danger here of Lebanon's dissolution, which will benefit no one except the enemy.

[Correspondent] At the time when you were forming a government of national reconciliation, why did you not include other forces which had a role in the situation, such as Samir Ja'ja', commander of the Phalangists?

[Birri] Ja'ja' will not count. He is leader of an Israeli faction. It is not enough to only be active on the stage, because even Israel is an active party on the stage.

We will not accept anyone's participation in the Cabinet if he is affiliated with Israel. We have to be sure he has cut his ties with the enemy. For example, we agreed to negotiate with Eli Hubayqah, former leader of the Phalangist forces, once he cut his ties with Israel. Now it is necessary for Samir Ja'ja' and others to cut their links with Israel.

In any case, I see the solution to the problem lying within the framework of people's attitude to southern Lebanon. If we have to choose between going back to the old ways and dying of hunger, we prefer the latter.

[Correspondent] Is there a chance that the Lebanese president will form a new government without your participation, because you are considered to be Syria's ally — especially since you will not be able to do anything, because there is no disruption in Syria's security plan?

[Birri] We thank the Syrian brothers and their efforts in maintaining security. Our alliance with Syria seeks to safeguard the interests of the poor Lebanese Muslims. Our brothers in Syria do not intend to impose a situation that would benefit those who already hold power.

Syria cannot now accept a solution that would keep the Maronites in power in Lebanon, because then we would oppose them — just as we sometimes have differences with our brothers in Iran. Of course, this issue does not separate us from Iran's Islamic line, represented by the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Our differences are perhaps with the ambassador himself, or else with a faction that claims to be representing the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Correspondent] What is the quality of your relations with Syria?

[Birri] I think that friendship is more important than being dependent. In Amal, we follow no one except God Almighty. If we were to accept being dependent on someone, we would identify ourselves as an Iranian party. There is a great deal of difference between being dependent on Iran and being dependent on Islam. I am not an Iranian but rather an Arab and a Lebanese. But before all of these, I am a Muslim. This is something that has to be clear. The Amal Movement is dependent on ideologies, not individuals.

Syria is our friend and we are allies. We are with it through victory and defeat. If Hafiz al-'Asad is victorious or is defeated in battle, we are with him. If we were dependent on the Syrian regime, the situation would have been different. We would have only stayed with them in times of victory, and we would have moved into the opposition camp in times of defeat. We agree on a great many issues with Syria, and we also disagree on a lot of things, but we always maintain dialogue.

The issue of being dependent on Syria is something that is always used by people against us. Of course, it is far better for us to be dependent on Syria than on anyone else.

For example, I am against the Islamic Republic's plan in Lebanon. I am against political assassination directed against parties or communists, especially while Israel still remains on our soil. We have differences of opinion on such matters with the Hizballah and others, but do these differences mean we have deviated from the path of Imam Khomeyni?

Why are you in the Islamic Republic not friendly with any Arab country except for Syria? Why is it that you have the right to be allies with Syria, and we do not? Syria is like a path, and it is the

only Arab country that wants to carry out a struggle against Israel. The Syrian people, like the Iranian people, pay a high price for their fight against Israel. You can feel this in Syria. There are a lot of shortages in Syria because they spend all their income on creating a strategic balance with Israel.

[Correspondent] How do you view the camp wars and the possibility that they could flare up again?

[Birri] You can ask the Palestinian brothers. The Amal Movement did not attack them. I have documents that prove that the plans for the camp wars were drawn up 4 months in advance by Yasir 'Arafat. The Iranian Foreign Ministry also has the same information. Brother Sheykh ol-Eslam [Iranian deputy foreign minister] and other brothers in Iran know the truth about this issue. We never had any plans to start the camp wars. With regard to a renewed flare-up, you must ask the other party — 'Arafat.

Irish Defense Minister Meets With Officials

NC101648 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpts] National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran received Irish Defense Minister Michael Noonan at his office in Al-Yarzi at noon today. The Irish minister has been visiting Lebanon for 3 days. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon and UNIFIL's tasks in the area.

General Michel 'Awn received the Irish defense minister and the delegation accompanying him later at his office in Al-Yarzi. An Army Guidance Directorate statement said the discussion dealt with the situation in Lebanon, in general, and the situation in the south in particular, as well as the status of the UNIFIL Irish contingent. [passage omitted]

Earlier, the Irish defense minister and the delegation accompanying him met with Amal external relations official Hasan Yusuf.

Syrians Turn Back Army Personnel at Roadblock

NC101626 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] As part of Syrian's attempt to exert pressure, a Syrian-manned roadblock at Jisr al-Madfun today prevented Lebanese Army soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers from crossing from Beirut to the north and back. The Syrian soldiers in charge of the roadblock insulted the military personnel and confiscated some of their personal effects, and also warned them against attempting to cross

According to reports from Tripoli, the Syrian occupation army is searching automobiles at the approaches to the city, particularly the cars of Lebanese Army personnel. The Syrians are using lists, which include the names of around 200 military personnel. [passage omitted]

Lebanese Officials Visit Damascus, Meet Khaddam

JN110649 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2000 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus, carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Lebanese-Syrian meetings have continued in Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office for the last 24 hours. Discussion focused on the current situation in Lebanon in the wake of the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

With Mahmud al-Zu'bi in attendance, Khaddam received Husayn al-Husayni and Dr Salim al-Huss following an official reception in Damascus. Earlier, Khaddam had received lawyer Nabih Birri. According to a source close to Birri, the two discussed political measures to rescue Lebanon from its present situation.

Some leaders of national Lebanese parties are also now in Damascus, including 'Asim Qansuh, 'Isam al-Mahayiri, In'am Ra'd, and Lebanese Communist Party leader George Hawi. Hawi today met with leaders of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front and discussed relations between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

This evening Khaddam received Husayn al-Husayni and Salim al-Huss for the second time. Al-Huss then left for Beirut, but will return to Damascus on Saturday to continue meetings and consultations. Syrian sources say that these meetings are expected to result in a stronger role by the national Lebanese forces. They are also expected to unify national ranks in a broad front to promote national Lebanese resistance.

Tonight Khaddam received the PSP Political Bureau delegation led by Walid Junblatt. 'Asim Qansuh and George Hawi also joined the meeting. Following this session, Walid Junblatt said that the situation is extraordinarily serious and should be dealt with accordingly. He added that no crime such as the assassination of Rashid Karami would pass without a complete and conclusive investigation. He stated verbatim: It seems, however,that Amir al-Jumayyil and his group are procrastinating. Extraordinary measures should be employed to counter this.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, and Nabih Birri also met. The two exchanged views on the best way to use funds collected during the week of the Syrian people's support for the people of southern Lebanon.

Junblatt also held several meetings with Lebanese leaders in Damascus. However, the meeting of reconciliation between Junblatt and Birri has not yet been convened.

In another development, some Palestinian leaders here have condemned the Budapest meetings between Palestinian and Israeli representatives. The PFLP-GC said that this behavior practically means a recognition of the enemy. The PFLP-GC spokesman also rejected Hanna Sinyurah's statement about his desire to run for the Jerusalem municipal council elections. He warned of the seriousness of this step and urged all Palestinian leaders to clarify their stands.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. Military Buildup, Arab Unity

JN110800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 11 Jun 87

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, *Al-Ba'th* touches on Arab solidarity and the need to unify Arab resources and policies to ward off the dangers threatening the Arab nation. On the basis of this premise, *Al-Ba'th* affirms, Syria has believed in and worked for Arab solidarity as a means to unify ranks in the main confrontation line against the Zionist enemy and to mobilize capabilities to jointly defend Arab destiny. Moreover, Syria has refused to turn Arab solidarity into a slogan concealing the objectives of dragging this or that side into separate deals with the enemy and liquidating the central Arab cause through capitulation and concessions.

The Reagan administration is once again flexing its military muscles and intensifying its naval presence in Arab territorial waters under the pretext of safeguarding the freedom of shipping. In the past, the pretext was to combat terrorism. This is further proof that the U.S. Administration is seeking to instill fear and anxiety in the entire region. In its view, the situation will become suitable for imposing a total capitulationist settlement on the Arabs and completely subjugating them to Israeli will and U.S. hegemony. In the face of this bitter reality and the impending dangers, Arab solidarity must be revived as the Arabs' most effective weapon. Arab solidarity has become a pan-Arab prerequisite to ward off danger and avert the calamity threatening the Arab nation.

To achieve this solidarity, Arab relations must first be improved and rescued from the deteriorating situation which currently exisits. This must be accomplished on the basis of pan-Arab constants and Arab charters and resolutions and on the basis of the elc.nentary rule that the simplest form of self-defense is unity and solidarity.

Al-Ba'th concludes: Syria opens its heart and extends its arms to all who adopt this viewpoint and endeavor to traverse this course. It recalls what Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad has often said: We in Syria support Arab solidarity to the fullest extent on the basis of all bilateral and collective charters. We adhere to these charters and resolutions and formulate our stands on this basis. Those who come closer to these charters and resolutions will be closer to us, and those who depart from them will depart from us. We will follow and be committed to those who adhere to these charters and resolutions. If they support us, then we will support them.

Central Committee Plenum Elects Members

LD101815 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Announcement on the work of the 10 June PDPA Central Committee plenum]

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee plenum was held in Kabul today. Comrade Najib delivered the main address on the realization of the policy of national reconciliation and preparation for the national party conference. Comrade Najib's statement was heard with profound attention and was warmly welcomed by the plenum participants.

Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur, Politburo member and PDPA Central Committee Secretary, spoke of the tasks involved in preparing for a nationwide party conference and national reconciliation. Also expressing their opinions on the basic statement were Comrades Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Sulayman La'eq, Central Committee Politburo member and DRA minister of nationalities and tribal affairs; Farid Ahmad Mazdak, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the DYOA Central Committee; 'Abdol Jamil Nurestani, deputy minister of the DRA Internal Affairs Ministry; Shahnawaz Tanay, chief of the General Staff of the DRA Armed Forces; 'Abdol Samad Qayyumi, DRA minister of education and training; Mohammad Khalil Sepahi, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee of Herat Province; Nur Wahab Sadam, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee of Konar Province; Najibullah Masir, DRA minister of mines and industries; 'Ali Nazar Dehqan, chairman of the Provincial Committee of Peasant Cooperatives of Badakhshan Province; (Jan Baz), worker at the Afsotr transport company; and Mohammad Aref Sakhra, president of political affairs forthe DRA Ministry of State Security.

The PDPA Central Committee plenum unanimously approved separate resolutions on the plenum statement, the realization of the policy of national reconciliation and preparation for the national party conference, the tasks involved in this preparation, and a resolution on the consolidation of party and military discipline during national reconciliation.

The plenum discussed organizational issues and unanimously elected the following people: Comrade Lieutenant General Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of internal affairs, as full member of the Politburo, and Comrades Najmoddin Kawiani, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and the official responsible for the international affairs section of the PDPA Central Committee, and Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, as candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee.

The plenum removed Comrade Anahita Ratebzad from membership of the PDPA Central Committee in connection with her retirement.

Concluding the plenum work, Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, delivered a speech.

Taking part in the plenum were secretaries of the party provincial committees, secretaries of the party primary organizations of the large industrial establishments and the DRA Armed Forces, and a number of party and state leaders and heads of social organizations. The work of the plenum ended in a comradely atmosphere of unity and solidarity with revolutionary fervor.

Resolution on Allocation of Land, Water Resources

LD091326 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Resolution issued by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Council of Ministers on the fundamental arrangements guiding the relationship between land and water in the DRA; date and place not given]

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the DRA Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Council of Ministers attach great importance to the consistent transformation of land and the creation of a sound economic system of land use in the interests of the toiling people.

1. In accordance with the fundamental categorization of arrangements guiding the relationship between land and water in the DRA, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium decree has been [words indistinct] drafted.

2. Provincial party committees and their equivalents and the executive committees of the people's representatives of the provinces are duty-bound to engage in broad political work to promugate this decree and explain its contents and meaning to every peasant and farmer.

The party and state organs in the areas of the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reform and Irrigation and Water Resources are duty-bound to implement specific measures on the practical realization of the fundamental principles in land and water relations.

[Signed] Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee
Haji Mohammad Chamkani, acting president of the Revolutionary Council Presidium
Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of Council of Ministers

BAKHTAR Comments on Resolution

LD100711 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Kabul, June 9, *Bakhtar* — A *Bakhtar* political observer writes:

The decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, in connection with the basic principles regulating land and water relations in the country is a new and constructive initiative based on the experiences obtained during the years after the victory of the April Revolution of 1978.

This initiative is pursued in the continuation of the policy aimed at the ultimate liquidation of feudal and pre-feudal relations in the country and continuation of land reform in the benefit of farmers, maintenance of unity between the workers and farmers for the better yields of food-stuffs and raw materials.

The content of the decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, ensures the benefits of landless, petty-land owners and middle land owners in the conditions of the policy of national reconciliation as well as complete observance of the principles of the Islam religion, customs and traditions of the Afghans as a whole.

One of the main objectives of the decree is increment in the level of agricultural products, improvement in the living conditions of the people in villages and countries of the DRA and transformation of the people's localities to the economic bulwark of the policy of national reconciliation and revolutionary sovereignty of the DRA.

The limit of land ownership, in the DRA, is twenty hectares (100 jeribs) first grade land or its equivalent. This decision is the sound and objective response to the economic and political requirements of the Afghan society. Allocation of 20 hectares of land for a farmer enables him to use technical know how and modern technology in his farming as well. One of the other aspects of the decree lies in this reality that the orchard and vineyards owners are eligible to keep orchards, vineyards and large mechanised farms of more than 20 hectares of land.

Those people who play active role in the realisation of the process of national reconciliation and ending of bloodshed in the DRA, may hold land areas more than the limit of 20 hectares of land.

The authority of allocation of land plots to the peasant families is with the local organs of state power and administration in consultation with peasants, commissions of national reconciliation and with keeping in view the number of the peasant's families, their working potential and the question of land yield.

In the framework of the decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, land tenancy and the use of labour force against just wage has been legalised in the DRA.

Reconciliation Commission Views Aid Distribution
LD092152 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] A session of the DRA National Reconciliation Commission chaired by Abdorrahim Hatef, chairman of the Supreme Commission of National Reconciliation, was held today at Delkush Palace.

At this meeting, the proposals of the provincial national reconciliation commissions to improve methods of distributing assistance provided by friendly countries were considered and the necessary decisions were made.

The session also discussed a number of reports sent in by provincial national reconciliation commissions on prisoners [words indistinct] and reduction of their sentences, and a specific proposal on pardons and suspension of jail sentences, as well as reduction of sentences, was made to the Revolutionary Council Presidium.

At the end of the session, protocols submitted by the provincial national reconciliation commissions were considered and specific instructions for further improvements in the process of realization of national reconciliation were issued.

Mujahidin Capture 'Key' Region in Herat
LD101936 Tehran IRNA in English 1838 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Prov., June 10, IRNA — Afghan Muslim revolutionaries captured a key mountainous region in northern Herat after a ten-day heavy fighting. The mujahidin now overlook Herat-Towraghondi road, said reliable Afghan sources. The sources said that some 15 villages in the said region were liberated in the operations.

Clashes are still continuing in the region, 40 kilometers from Soviet border, where bodies of some Afghan state forces litter the battleground.

Towraghondi-Herat road is considered one of the most important supply routes for the Soviet forces leading from the U.S.S.R. to western Afghanistan.

Spokesman Assails Pakistani Remarks on Meerut

BK101506 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has said that comments by the Pakistan Foreign Office expressing concern about the recent disturbances in Meerut and Delhi constitute an interference in the internal affairs of India. Responding to queries from newsmen in New Delhi today, he said that the government has also seen reports of uncalled for comments made by some federal ministers of Pakistan in this regard. He said these remarks are contrary to the Simla Agreement and it is regrettable that these should have been made.

Explosives Found in New Delhi; Security Tightened

BK101302 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Police today recovered two sophisticated explosive devices from Baba Kharak Singh Marg in New Delhi. The bomb disposal squard defused the devices. The deputy commissioner of police, Mr Amod Kant, told newsmen that experts are investigating the type of the explosives and the place where they were manufactured. He said a grenade-type explosive was also found on the railway track between Nizamuddin and Okhla railway station in south Delhi last night. Police patrolling in the capital has been intensified and security arrangements tightened.

Government Closely Monitoring Sri Lanka Situation

BK101252 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] India is keeping a close watch on the situation in Sri Lanka. This was stated by the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi today. He was replying to queries by newsmen on the reported statement by the Sri Lankan security minister that the security forces have suspended their operations in Jaffna for the time being. He also stated that the security forces had no plans to take over Jaffna city. The spokesman declined to say anything more on the statement.

In Colombo, the Indian high commissioner, Mr Dixit, had a meeting with the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Hameed. The question of expeditiously arranging relief supplies to the people of Jaffna was discussed.

Relief Supply Talks With Sri Lanka To Continue

BK110350 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] India is to continue discussions with the Sri Lankan Government on the question of expeditiously arranging relief supplies for the suffering and beleaguered people of Jaffna.

The Indian high commissioner in Colombo, Mr. Dixit, is scheduled to have another meeting with the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Hameed, and later briefed the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh.

Newspaper reports from Jaffna say that more than 4,000 Tamils have fled from the war-ravished peninsula to India by boat during the past few days. In all, over 2 lakh people are said to have been displaced from their homes since the current military offensive was launched in the last week of May.

A report from Rameswaram says that four boatloads of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees numbering about 160 arrived in the port town yesterday.

Jaffna nespapers also reported that the security forces have retreated from Atchuveli, Maviddipuram, and Tellipalai. Atchuveli is a strategically important town linking Vadamarachchi and Weligama areas.

The papers gave no reason for the withdrawal, but the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam claimed that they have recaptured the towns after fierce fighting with the security forces.

Meanwhile, fishermen in the port town of Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu have appealed to the government to take action against harassment by the Sri Lankan Navy.

In a letter, the town's mechanized boat fishermen's association said that the Sri Lankan Navy was obstructing them in the waters off Kachachtivu island. They said this has led to the curtailment of fishing which is the sole source of income for over 25,000 people.

The Buddhist spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, has appealed for peace and harmony in Sri Lanka. Expressing concern over the situation in the island, he said prolonged disharmony between two communities will irreparably harm the country in the long run.

Expulsion of 4 More British Diplomats Announced

LD110756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0730 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Before we continue with the rest of this hour's newscast we draw your attention to the report of the expulsion of four British diplomats from our country.

This morning, following the British Government's request to withdraw two members of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran within 2 weeks, the Swedish ambassador in Iran, who is in charge of British interests in Tehran, together with Christopher Mcrae, the head of the British Interest Section in Tehran, were summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in a note were asked that four members of the British Interest Section leave Tehran within 72 hours.

Their names are as follows: (John Douglas McDonald), second secretary and the official in charge of consular affairs; (Robert Lister Wilbern), first secretary and consul; (John Morris Creton), attache; and (Marlon MaClaron), attache.

Economic Retaliation Threatened

LD111306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1115 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Political commentary]

[Text] As you were informed in the news bulletin, the British Government yesterday asked the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran to withdraw two Iranian diplomats working in England. The British Government gave as a reason for this step efforts to achieve a gradual balance in the number of the diplomats in London and Tehran.

According to the report received by the Central News Unit, in retaliation for this action this morning our Foreign Affairs Ministry told four more members of the British Interests Section to leave Tehran speedily. [as heard] At the beginning of the week, the Islamic Republic of Iran ordered five diplomats working in the British Interests Section in Tehran to leave Iran speedily. The five diplomats who left Tehran were Peter J. Mathers, first commercial secretary; Roger Kershaw, second commercial secretary; Christopher J. Wigginton. third commercial secretary; Martin H. Clements, second political secretary; and Edward Graham Chaplin, first political secretary.

Recently the foreign policy of England's Conservative government has quickly moved toward adopting the aims of U.S. foreign policy, so much so that in political circles it is being said that there is no longer anything such as an independent British foreign policy and that British foreign policy can only be discussed within the framework of U.S. foreign policy.

The blind action of the Conservative British Government, under conditions where other European countries are reaching decisions on their relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran with a special caution and care, has given rise to this question: To what extent should the British people tolerate [tahammol nemayand] the harmful consequences of obedience to Reagan's aggressive policies?

What is clear and has also been proven in practice is that the Islamic Republic of Iran will not remain silent about the governments pursuing hostile policies against it. The Islamic Republic of Iran has demonstrated in practice and will continue to demonstrate to those governments that the outcome of such policies would lead to nothing but their own losses and damage.

The British leaders know full well that the Islamic Republic of Iran is not a country to keep silent regarding their sly moves, nor fail to respond harshly. No matter how much the media subservient to the British Government might attempt to portray Iran's decisive and harsh responses as mild and moderate, the British people will experience the consequences of the hostile policies of their government.

In retaliation, the Islamic Republic of Iran has expelled the diplomats attached to the British Interest Section in Tehran. Most certainly, the continuation of the hostile policies of the British Government will also have decisive effects on bilateral economic relations.

The loss inflicted on the British Government in this area, added to the country's other difficulties, would be a suitable response to those responsible for British policies. Of course, the consequences of such hostile policies toward the Islamic Republic of Iran will not be ignored by other Muslims of the world.

Khomeyni Meets With Relatives of Martyrs 10 Jun

LD101237 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, relatives of the martyrs of Kabutarahang in Hamadan Province; relatives of martyrs of Qom; a number of relatives of martyrs, missing persons, and prisoners of Tonekabon township, accompanied by the Majlis representative of that town; the Friday prayers leader of Abbasabad; and a number of the relatives of martyrs, missing persons, and prisoners of war from Tehran met Imam Khomeyni this morning at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran.

At the meeting, Karrubi, the representative of the imam and the supervisor of the Martyrs Foundation of the Islamic Republic and the deputy speaker of the Majlis, spoke on the occasion of the anniversary the martyrdom of Ayatollah Sa'idi, recalling the self-sacrifice and struggles of this great man prior to the revolution and his martyrdom.

He also referred to the defeat of the superpowers in the Persian Gulf and to the great achievements of the Islamic revolution, praising the self-sacrifice, efforts, and self-denial of the relatives of the martyrs, missing persons, and POWs. He then expressed to them the gratitude, appreciation, greetings, and condolences from the imam of ummah.

At the end of the meeting, Imam Khomeyni responded to the expression of good feelings by those present.

Majlis Speaker Notes Ability To Deter Superpowers

LD101805 Tehran IRNA in English 1731 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani today said the ongoing Venice summit of seven major industrialized countries did not dare take or put into effect any decision against the Islamic Republic.

The speaker said the Venice summit failed to adopt any stand against the Islamic Republic despite Mr. Reagan's solicitation of financial and military assistance from the U.S.'s allies to bolster America's military presence in the Persian Gulf. Speaking at a congress of surgeons here on war-induced traumas, Rafsanjani said despite their deep enmity with Iran, the superpowers are unable to do anything.

Rafsanjani said that western propaganda on Iranian installation of anti-ship missiles in the Strait of Hormuz is a scheme to deceive people into believing that Iran received the missiles from China while they themselves are well aware that Iran seized several Iraqi missile sites during the Val-Fajr-8 operations in Al-Faw. The superpowers, too, are well aware that Iran had seized the missiles from Iraq, he added.

Although the superpowers concede that Iran has the technology to manufacture missiles and although they are well aware of Iran's simulation ability they published such propaganda to attain their 'sinister' goals, the speaker said.

Futhermore, Rafsanjani said, the big powers, on the one hand, have come to realize Iran's simulation ability and on the other they know that Iran has the technology to manufacture missiles. "Since these missiles fell into possession of Iran one and half a years ago, they have been domestically manufactured after the original," the speaker said.

On a recent U.S. threat to attack Iranian missile sites in the Strait of Hormuz, the speaker said "The U.S. should know that they are truck-mounted mobile missiles. It is easy for us to attack a ship sailing in the Strait of Hormuz at a limited speed. There is no fixed site for these missiles." Rafsanjani said the Islamic Republic has numerous means for deploying the missiles.

Pointing to recent statements of American officials on the Iranian or Soviet diversion of a missile, fired by an Iraqi Mirage fighter at an American frigate in the Persian Gulf, the speaker said "Although we never said so, these statements are an acknowledgement of our power and of the Islamic Republic's powerful presence in the world."

On recent developments in the Persian Gulf, he said both the superpowers were actually humiliated in the past month's [words indistinct] U.S. and the Soviet Union, despite their united actions in the Persian Gulf, are now retreating from the region, the speaker added.

Rafsanjani said that the U.S. President is now under pressure and that the public opinion in the U.S. as well as the world-wide opinion is against Washington's temptation to interfere in the Persian Gulf.

Certain regional governments which have so far sided with Iraq kept utterly silent in a recent meeting of the Persian Gulf states foreign ministers in Saudi Arabia, Rafsanjani said.

In conclusion, Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani lauded Iranian physicians, surgeons and medical teams for their devoted service at the war fronts.

Musavi Comments on Venice Summit Decisions

LD091739 Tehran IRNA in English 1703 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Tehran, June 9, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said on Tuesday the Iranian people are not afraid of any anti-Islamic Republic propaganda or decision taken at the Venice summit of seven major industrialized countries. "As we drove out Iraqi forces, backed by these industrialized countries, to international borders we will disappoint them (Venice summiteers) in their plots against Iran," Musavi said.

"Iran will not abandon its defensive war until all its just demands are met," the premier said. "Fortunately, every plot of the enemies of the Islamic Republic has helped make the Iranian people more determined to resist them militarily and politically."

The prime minister was speaking during opening of a newly-built serum producing plant, said to be one of the world's biggest of its kind, here.

Musavi said that all Eastern and Western powers have united to defeat the Islamic Republic economically, politically, militarily and culturally. But, he said, they have not realized the depth of the Iranian people's spirit of self-sacrifice. [passage omitted]

Kharrazi Derides U.S. 'Propaganda' on Gulf

LD101044 Tehran IRNA in English 1020 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — Head of the War Information Headquarters (WIH) Kamal Kharrazi dismissed as "sheer propaganda" Wednesday the recent sabre-rattling of the U.S. Administration on the Persian Gulf security.

Interviewed by IRNA, Kharrazi said that the main idea behind this ballyhoo is to make up for the failure of Reagan's Middle East policies. By launching such a propaganda tirade the White House not only intends to deceive U.S. public opinion but aims to restore the shaken confidence of regional pulers in its policies, said Kharrazi.

Remarked the WIH head, by magnifying the issue, the White House actually plans to clinch a deal with the small Persian Gulf states for the sale of surplus arms from U.S. military industries.

On U.S. threats of pre-emptive attack if Iran installs the so-called Silk Worm missiles at the Strait of Hormuz, Kharrazi said: "Everyone knows that such statements are pschyological propaganda, aimed at catching front page space in newspapers."

It is no secret that the missiles at Iran's disposal are quite mobile and could be quickly moved to a safe location within a few

minutes of their being fired [as received] and knowing this does not call for any sophisticated military information on the part of the U.S., he added. Moreover Iran's possession of these missiles is not a new issue and dates back to the liberation of Al-Faw (Feb. 1986) and the capture of enemy missile bases.

Commenting on former U.S. National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's statement that "U.S. withdrawal will prove that Ayatollah Ruhallah Khomeyni and his supporters are in full control of the Persian Gulf", Kharrazi said "Whether the Americans like it or not today this is a reality."

Continued the WIH head that as a matter of fact Brzezinski is right in saying that Iran's control of the Persian Gulf is ten times more bitter for America than the loss of Iran from its political orbit, after the 1979 Islamic Revolution. We are expecting U.S. to taste more defeats and lose face again in the region, Kharrazi concluded.

Commentary Views Reagan Gulf Objectives

LD091305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1101 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Despite the ambivalent stands being taken by the U.S. authorities in connection with the Persian Gulf region, the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to assert that it will defend its rights in the region and that it will not submit to bullies.

The latest official policy is contained in the remarks made by the president the other day during a graduation ceremony at the Naval Academy in Nowshahr in the course of which he said: The U.S. President cannot materialize his aggressive objectives in favor of Iraq; the Islamic Republic of Iran will not accept force in the region. Our president's remarks directly point to the conspiracies which Reagan is probably trying to carry out. [passage omitted]

What the Americans are telling their European allies is that there are two ways to provide security in the Persian Gulf: either intervene in the region or support a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq on the basis of the UN Security Council resolution. One of the ploys used by the Americans to impose their demand is to escalate the tense climate in the Persian Gulf. It is quite probable the Reagan administration's reasoning in this regard is to persuade its allies to support its proposals in the Security Council. For example, it was to create such a climate that, on the eve of the Venice summit, the Reagan administration raised the possibility of attacking Iranian missile bases in the Persian Gulf. It appears that this ploy by the administration failed to impress anyone in the West, as Western commentators came to the conclusion that the increased threats from the White House regarding the Persian Gulf were in fact an attempt by the Reagan administration to pave the way for imposing its views at the Venice summit.

Western commentators allude to Reagan's doctrine whereby he is trying, by threatening a confrontation, to obtain the necessary concessions. However, this sort of perception points to the U.S. allies' alertness to the perilous traps that Reagan has set for them.

Furthermore, it is also felt that the Americans, contrary to their claims, are unable to risk attacking Iranian missile bases in the Persian Gulf, let alone any other form of confrontation with our country; for U.S. centers and nuclear reactors can be more vulnerable than the missile bases of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Furthermore, U.S. interests throughout the world are so scattered and uncontrolled that, should America become embroiled with the Islamic Republic, the U.S. Administration would indeed be very vulnerable.

Considering all these aspects, it is probable that Reagan's main objective in making such proposals about the Persian Gulf is to persuade his allies to cooperate with the United States in establishing a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq on the basis of the Security Council resolution. [passage omitted]

Musavi Accepts Energy Minister's Resignation

LD110640 Tehran IRNA in English 0637 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA — Minister of Energy Mohammad Taki Banki resigned from his post and his resignation was accepted by Prime Minister Huseyn Musavi, said the Public Relations Office of the Prime Ministry here Wednesday.

Meanwhile, President 'Ali Khamene'i approved Premier Musavi's appointment of Seyyed Abol Khamushi to replace Banki temporarily. The prime minister praised the services of Banki as energy minister. Khamoushi prior to his appointement served as deputy minister of energy.

Volunteers To Turn Gulf Into Warship 'Junkyard'

LD101638 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — The two-day seminar of officials of the Basij (mobilization) unit of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) ended here Tuesday. Plans for any possible Iranian operations in the face of recent acts of mischief of the global arrogance in the Persian Gulf were studied at the seminar.

It was also announced that Iranian volunteer forces are ready to launch lightning operations to turn the Persian Gulf into a junkyard for foreign warships especially those of the "criminal" U.S.

Marches Protesting Kuwaiti Sentences Planned

LD101734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Following the issuance of death sentences of six Hezbollah forces in Kuwait and the new scheme of world arrogance to safeguard the security of shipping in the Gulf, liberation movements of the region in separate statements, while condemning the anti-Islamic policies of the subservient Kuwaiti regime and the interferences of Eastern and Western imperialism in the Persian

Gulf, have expressed their complete readiness to participate in the protest marches on Friday [date not specified].

According to the Central News Unit, the Hezbollahi of Qom will also take part in those marches to show their solidarity with their Muslim brothers in Kuwait and in response to the remarks by the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council and the Majlis speaker on neutralizing any conspiracy and tension by criminal America and her allies in the Persian Gulf.

Economic Cooperation Organization Meets in Tehran

Pakistani Minister Arrives

NC060848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Mr Abdus Sattar, acting foreign minister of Pakistan, arrived in Tehran this morning at the head of a delegation to attend the ECO [Economic Cooperation Organization] Supreme Assembly session. He was welcomed at Mehrabad Airport by the deputy foreign minister for international and economic affairs, several Foreign Ministry officials, the Pakistani ambassador, and Pakistani Embassy employees. It should be noted that ECO's Supreme Assembly will begin its meetings tomorrow, 7 June, in Tehran.

This report states that during the ECO session, which is held annually in either the capital city of Iran, Turkey, or Pakistan, high-ranking officials from the three countries will discuss economic, technical, cultural, and scientific cooperation.

Velayati Meets Abdus Sattar

NC070656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to a Central News Unit report, Acting Pakistani Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar, who is on a visit to Tehran to participate in the ECO [Economic Cooperation Organization] supreme session, met our country's foreign minister yesterday. Mutual ties and the Afghan and Persian Gulf situations were topics of discussion, and Mr Velayati, commenting on the Persian Gulf situation, said: We will not allow any power to interfere in the Persian Gulf. Security in the Persian Gulf should be for all, or for none. On bilateral ties, he said: President Khamene'i's historic visit to Pakistan was the focal point of our mutual ties. He expressed the hope that visits between the two countries' officials would continue to strengthen existing ties.

Mr Abdus Sattar also emphasized the importance of visits and expressed his country's desire to further broaden bilateral relations and cooperation. The acting Pakistani foreign minister met his Iranian counterpart yesterday and discussed the recent developments in the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan, and reciprocal ties. The two sides concurred on the need for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the establishment of an independent government acceptable to the Afghan nation.

Turkish Official Arrives

NC070705 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Turkish Deputy Foreign Minister Nuzhet Kandemir arrived in Tehran this morning at the head of a delegation and was welcomed by the deputy economic and international affairs minister of our country's Foreign Ministry. He is visiting Iran to participate in the session of the ECO [Economic Cooperation Organization], the organization promoting cooperation among Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

Velayati Speech Opens Session

LD071313 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Central News Unit — The Fourth session of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), with the participation of Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan, opened in Tehran today with a speech by Foreign Minister Velayati.

Welcoming the heads of the participating delegations, Velayati said: The ECO provides us with a framework within which we are able to solve problems of expansion in the fields of technology transfer and manpower. We also can discuss other requirements relating to expansion of various industrial, economic, agricultural, educational, and scientific matters. The foreign minister expressed the hope that the talks among the three delegations in the current session would prepare the ground for the strengthening of the three countries' cooperation within the ECO by means of formulating fruitful and useful plans for the next year's session.

Velayati on Interference in Gulf

LD071735 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 7, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran will in no way allow either of the superposers to interfere in the Persian Gulf, said Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to Turkish Deputy Foreign Minister Nuzhet Kandemir here Sunday. Velayati reiterated that Iran favors security in the Persian Gulf.

Velayati said leaders of the Persian Gulf states visited by him recently had expressed concern over the military presence of the superpowers and over Kuwait's invitation to them to interfere in the region and had said they favored security and safe shipping in the region. The Turkish deputy foreign minister is leading a delegation to the fourth session of the High Council of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) which opened here this morning.

Kandemir Brings Ozal Message

TA071900 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish
1600 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Supreme Council meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organization [ECO] composed of Turkey, Iran and

Pakistan, has begun in Teheran. [passage omitted] A delegation headed by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuzhet Kandemir is representing Turkey at the talks.

In a statement in Tehran, Kandemir said that he will present a message from Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. He added that he will also hold talks with Iranian officials on Musavi's forthcoming visit to Turkey this month. Joint investments, the establishment of a development bank, and a preferential trade system are being discussed at the talks. The ECO meetings end on Tuesday.

Iravani, Abdus Sattar Confer

LD082345 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 8 IRNA — Pakistani Foreign Secretary [title as received] Abdus Sattar, currently here to participate in the fourth session of the 3-nation Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) conferred with Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani here Sunday.

Pointing to the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran with its emphasis on expanding ties with Third World countries, especially Islamic states, Iravani described the growing Tehran-Islamabad economic and commercial ties in this framework, He said in the face of global arrogance's schemes to dominate Third World economies, further cooperation is vital among Third World states.

Iravani described oil price cuts, reduction of prices of raw materials and agricultural products and the planned devaluation of U.S. dollar aimed at undermining Third World economies as imperialist plots to dominate the international economic arena. He concluded that the success of ECO is a good example for expanding economic and trade cooperation among Muslim countries.

In response Abdus Sattar stressing the expansion of bilateral economic ties, said his country is keenly interested in expanding relations with the Islamic Republic. He expressed hope that the forthcoming ministerial commission of the two countries in Islamabad would pave the ground for further consolidating the mutual relations. ECO comprises the Islamic Republic and its two Muslim neighbours, Pakistan and Turkey.

Majlis Speaker Meets Delegates

LD082352 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 8, IRNA — Participant members of the annual session of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), being held in Tehran, met Majlis speaker Hojjat-ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Sunday.

In the meeting attended by Iranian, Pakistani and Turkish deputy foreign ministers, Mohammad-Javad Larijani, Abdus Sattar and Nuzhet Kandemir respectively, Hoj. Rafsanjani was briefed on subjects discussed in the fourth ECO session.

The speaker said that Iran attaches special importance to the unity of Muslim countries. Deepening of ECO member countries relations would result in the progress of the three countries in political, economic and technical fields while guaranteeing security of the region, he added.

We should not forget that presence of about 200 million Muslims in Iran, Turkey and Pakistan coupled with regional sensitivity potential for cooperation can facilitate future plans of the organisation, said the speaker.

The fourth ECO session was inaugurated here by foreign minister Ali 'Akbar Velayati Sunday.

Khamene'i, Delegates Meet

LD092025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In this meeting Pakistan's deputy foreign minister, emphasizing the importance of economic cooperation between the three countries, said: The Pakistani nation clearly remembers with respect your excellency's visit to Pakistan and regards it as a turning point which will be always remembered.

During this meeting, the Turkish deputy foreign minister, expressing the greetings and respect of President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, emphasized the importance of the ECO in the eyes of the officials of his country and said: We regard regional cooperations as a source on the basis of which we can expand the tripartite cooperation.

Then Khamene'i, expressing his reciprocal thanks for the greetings and kind messages of the Turkish and Pakistani presidents, expressed his satisfaction at the results of the fourth session of the supreme council of ECO in the field of cooperation between the three countries and said: We consider the ECO very important for two reasons: first, because the three neighboring countries of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, as they are neighbors, can have close cooperations in economic fields; second, because this cooperation and activity are not limited only to these countries but can pave the way for the great concept of a common market comprising all Islamic countries and can be a step toward the realization of that goal.

Referring to the common thoughts of the leaders of the three countries in the field of the establishment of an Islamic common market, the president said: If our three countries do not start such a market, then perhaps none of the other Islamic countries would be able to perform such a task. The president added: In view of the fact that geographically our three countries are situated precisely in the center of the Islamic world, if there is any likelihood of the establishment of an Islamic common market, then Iran, Turkey and Pakistan possess the greatest capabilities. Apart from the political aspects, this matter could have great economic importance in the Islamic world.

At the end of his remarks, the president said: If the ECO wishes to take steps toward the establishment of an Islamic common market it should strengthen its Islamic aspects, because it is only under such conditions that Islamic nations will be well disposed toward this organization.

Meeting Ends 9 Jun

LD092043 Tehran IRNA in English 1742 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 9, IRNA — The fourth session of the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) ended here Tuesday with three member countries stressing on the need for expanding trilateral cooperation between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. During a three-day meet ECO members agreed to increase volume of industrial, technical, agricultural, educational and banking cooperation between them. The participants in their negotiations outlined policies in accordance with technical and commercial potentials of the three countries.

Speaking to IRNA here today, Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larijani who headed the Iranian delegation to the session said that the purpose of the fourth session was to find ways and mans for each country to benefit from the technological know-how of the other two countries in a reciprocally advantageous manner. Larijani said the fourth session also approved a system of cooperation between them which would eventually lead to establishment of a common market.

Head of the Pakistani delegation Abdus Sattar also told IRNA that Pakistan and Turkey are in full agreement with President Khamene'i's opinion that the ultimate objective of the session should be establishment of a common market for members. Trilateral cooperation should result in more benefit equally divided between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, he added.

Deputy foreign minister and head of the Turkish delegation to the session Nuzhet Kandemir said that from now on the three counties' projects would be implemented by ECO in order to meet needs of each member state. Difficult projects, he said, can be implemented within the framework of ECO, Kandemir said.

Establishment of a development and investment bank, multilateral transportation network, insurance services, cooperation of the three countries' commercial banks, telecommunications network, transfer of technology, education, exchange of skilled manpower, and exchange of agricultural information were also approved at the fourth ECO meet.

The participants also decided to award a prize for the best discovery and scientific research which decision Larijani said aims at encouraging researchers and scientists of the three countries.

Musavi Receives Delegates

LD100845 Tehran IRNA in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi received Turkish and Pakistani deputy foreign ministers who attended the fourth session of the three-nation economic cooperation organisation (ECO), held here June 7-9.

Present in the meeting which took place Tuesday were Foreign Ministry Deputy for International Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani, Prime Minister's political deputy Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, ECO Secretary-General Behjat Turman [name as received] and also ambassadors of Turkey and Pakistan to Tehran.

Turkish Deputy Foreign Minister Nuzhet Kandemir and his Pakistani Counterpart Abdus Sattar briefed Premier Musavi on the decisions made at the ECO session, describing its outcome as successful.

Abdus Sattar also raised the forthcoming visit to Tehran of Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo.

Prime Minister Musavi expressing satisfaction over the success of the three-day ECO session said that one of the characteristics of the ECO is its realistic approach to harness the resources of the three member countries. These measures he told the visitors would eventually pave the way for the formation of an Islamic common market. The prime minister said that day is not far when ECO will turn into a regional economic power. He cited the common views held by the three members in this respect.

Meanwhile Kandemir later held private talks with Premier Musavi during which he conveyed greetings from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

At the end of the meeting the participants attended a dinner banquet given by Prime Minister Musavi.

Iraqi Kurds Inflict Casualties on Baghdad Regime

LD091253 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Joint Staff of the three services of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, citing the Ramadan Headquarters, reports that the Hezbollah peshmerga of Iraqi Kurdistan in a series of operations over the past few days laid mines along the routes of the traffic of the Ba'thist Zionist Iraqi mercenaries and inflicted blows and losses on the Zionist enemy.

The Central News Unit reports that a mine explosion in the village of (Mina-Kudetan), in the (Dasht-e Metq) region, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, including the killing of four mercenaries of the Zionist Iraqi regime and the wounding of a number of others when a military vehicle was blown up. The same report says a mine laid by the peshmerga in the same area blew up and destroyed a command Jeep, killing a number of the mercenaries of the regime ruling Iraq.

Another Central News Unit report, citing the Ramadan Headquarters, says that the explosion of a mine laid by the Iraqi Kurdish Hezbollah peshmerga in Garkar and (Darkahganeh), killed the commander of the (Khatidah Sa'id Asa'ad 'Abd al-Wali) Company, (Colonel Khuzayr Ahad al-Imadiyah); a communications officer from Mosul, named Nazim; as well as the company commander's driver, named Jamal.

SAIRI Warns U.S. Marines Against Gulf Moves

LD111052 Tehran IRNA in English 1030 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA — The military unit of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), in a statement here Thursday warned U.S. Marines against any adventurist move in the Persian Gulf. It said that in case they

failed to heed the warning the whole of the region would be turned to graveyard of world oppressors as a result of martyrdom seeking operations.

The statement also warned rulers of Kuwait and stressed that security of Persian Gulf is solely the responsibility of countries of the region. It furthermore warned the world oppressors and the U.S. in particular to reconsider their sly moves.

In case it failed to do (?so), the statement added, the U.S. will once again be forced to taste the bitter experience of Vietnam, and Lebanon and will realise that it can do nothing.

Assembly Hears Report on Afghan Raids, Bombings

BK110842 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0900 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] The National Assembly was informed during question hour this morning that Afghan planes made 66 air raids on the tribal areas in the first 3 months of this calendar year. As a result, 280 people were killed. The minister for states and frontier regions, Syed Qasim Shah, said 77 bombs exploded in the NWFP [North-West Frontier Province] and tribal areas during this period. Due to the raids and bomb explosions, over 300 houses, shops, hotels, and vehicles were damaged or destroyed.

He said the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, during his recent visit to the NWFP sanctioned 2.5 million rupees as compensation to the bereaved families. The amount of compensation has been raised from 25,000 to 50,000 for each person killed. A number of persons in connection with bomb blasts are being tried in the court.

Prime Minister Affirms Need To Strengthen Defense

BK101640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1600 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has reiterated that his government is determined to maintain an environment of peace around Pakistan in order to attend to creating an Islamic welfare state. Addressing the convocation of the national defense college in Rawalpindi today, he said that his government's foremost objective is the socioeconomic development program which will be implemented in an atmosphere of international peace and mutual cooperation. He added that when we talk of peace, it is not from a position of weakness, but from our sincere beliefs in peace and our consistent policy at the national level.

The prime minister said we all agree to remain apart from the superpowers' conflicts and pursue a policy of nonalignment. However, he said, we cannot lower our guard regarding defense. We must always remain vigilant about peace and security and must strengthen our security arrangments and improve our existing defense capabilities in the context of the current geographic and political situation in the region. Pakistan's independence and integrity take precedence over all priorities.

The prime minister said national defense is not the responsibility of the Armed Forces alone; the entire nation should participate. He said it is imperative to involve people in the growth and development of national defense. He made it clear that plans for defense needs should be integrated in the overall socioeconomic program for development.

The prime minister awarded degrees of masters of science in national strategy and defense course and armed forces war course to the successful candidates. Earlier, the college commandant explained the various courses offered at the college. Azad Kashmir President Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayum Khan, Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan, federal ministers, ministers of state, and high civil and military officials also attended the convocation.

Muslim League Recommends Changes in Tax Proposals

BK101536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Federal Minister Iqbal Ahmed Khan has said that in light of the recommendations of the Pakistan Muslim League committee made up of members of parliament, tax proposals in the new federal budget will be changed. The committee was set up by the prime minister. Talking to newsmen in Multan today, he said the needs of national defense will be considered in making these changes. He added that the changes will not affect the development program.

Answering a question, he said the local bodies elections will be held this year according to current election rules.

Zhao Ziyang Greets President, Prime Minister

BK110310 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed best wishes to President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo. In his message while overflying Pakistan on his way to visit East European countries, the Chinese premier expressed the hope that the existing exemplary friendship between Pakistan and PRC and their good neighborly relations will be further strengthened.

The president and the prime minister have expressed similar sentiments in their separate replies. They said that they are eager to meet the Chinese premier during his visit to Pakistan at the end of this month.

Sri Lankan Education Minister Arrives on Visit

BK090231 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Ranil Wickremasinghe, the Sri Lankan minister for education and youth affairs, has arrived in Islamabad on a 4-day visit to Pakistan. Talking to newsmen, he said he will have talks with Pakistani officials on regional issues and matters of mutual interest. Bilateral cooperation in the field of education will also be reviewed. He said Pakistan and Sri Lanka plan to initiate a joint research program in the field of education.

Meets State Defense Minister

BK100312 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Ranil Wickremasinghe, Sri Lanka's minister for education and youth affairs, called on Minister of State for Defense Rana Naim Mahmud Khan in Islamabad yesterday and discussed with him matters of mutual interest and various other issues, with special reference to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The Sri Lankan minister expressed the hope that Pakistan-Sri Lanka cordial relations will grow further under the framework of SAARC.

Hameed, India's Dixit To Work Out Aid

BK101531 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1517 GMT 10 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (*Lanka Puwath*) — Three days ago, Mr Natwar Singh, minister of state for external affairs of India, informed Mr A.C. Shahul Hameed, minister of foreign affairs, that India was interested in working out some modalities with the Government of Sri Lanka for the distribution of the Indian Government food aid. Mr Hameed informed the Government of India that Sri Lanka was prepared to cooperate with India in working out some modalities, states a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Colombo today.

Mr Hameed met Mr J.N. Dixit, high commissioner of India, today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and told Mr Dixit that there were certain news items in the Indian press hinting that the delay now in working out the modalities lies with the Government of Sri Lanka. Mr Hameed said that it was not the correct position and that Sri Lanka is still awaiting the proposals from India.

In the evening, Mr Dixit contacted Mr Hameed and informed him that he had now received the proposals from the Government of India and that he has been instructed to discuss them with Mr Hameed. A meeting has been arranged for tomorrow evening between Mr Hameed and Mr Dixit to discuss the proposals.

TULF Denies Government Claim of Adequate Food

BK101608 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The Tamil United Liberation Front has described as lies the Sri Lanka Government's claim that there are adequate food stocks in the Jaffna Peninsula. In a statement, the Front said that eyewitness accounts by the people who had escaped from Jaffna indicate that there is acute scarcity of food. The danger of death due to starvation looms large in the peninsula. It appealed to the international community to do everything possible to avert what it called a major catastrophe.

The Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, discussed the situation in Sri Lanka with the prime minister in New Delhi this evening. Earlier, he also met the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, for a similar discussion.

Civil Administration in Vadamarachchi Restored

BK110840 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0658 GMT 11 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 11 (*Lanka Puwath*) — The Grama Sevakas (village headmen) of the whole area of Vadamarachchi in Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka, met with their respective assistant government agents (AGAS) and the officer commanding yesterday, the Media Centre in Colombo told *Lanka Puwath* today.

The general officer commanding told them that the government wants civilian administration to be established forthwith and that the AGA's officers and the Grama Sevakas should start their official duties immediately. Mr Panchalingam, government agent (GA) Jaffna, was also present.

Violence Continues in Northern, Eastern Provinces

'Terrorists' Kill Bus Passengers

BK101301 Colombo Domestic Service in English
1245 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] A private passenger bus plying between (Gomarankhaddawala) and (Tiddiyai) in the Trincomalee District was stopped by LTTE terrorists at [name indistinct] this morning. The terrorists ordered all 15 passengers to get down from the bus. Twelve passengers ran away into the forest and escaped, while three were shot dead.

25 Killed in 'Terrorist' Attacks

BK110744 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0703 GMT 11 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 11 (*Lanka Puwath*) — Twenty five (25) persons including three service personnel lost their lives as a result of terrorist attacks in the Northern and Eastern Provinces today. The Media Centre in Colombo told *Lanka Puwath* that at Point Pedro the convoy taking released suspects [words indistinct] Vadamarachchi from Vasavilan to Point Pedro had to face a terrorist land mine explosion at Teekam Junction in which 10 civilians died, 5 civilians severely injured, 5 other civilians slightly wounded, three security force personnel died and three others wounded.

These suspects were taken to be handed over to their relatives in Vadamarachchi.

At Pan Medewachchiya in the Trincomalee District terrorists blew up a Hiace passenger van near the 10th mile post. At least twelve civilians were killed it was reported.

Meanwhile, a report from Point Pedro states that security forces patrol recovered a Claymore mine, a grenade necklace and 45 barrels of inflammable material last Tuesday.